"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 51,714—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1899.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MARSEILLA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd D.c.
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morevich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	30th Sept., 1899.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON		3,378	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 4, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SHASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 7th September.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 7th September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000,	14th Sept. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 9th September, 1899. Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26 Aug., 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 8th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23th August, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.

Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market. Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

OUTDOOR GAMES.

ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.

BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

BEST FOOTBALL KIT.

Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

By Ayres, Slazengers, and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed!

BEST GOLF KIT.

By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Brogham, Anderson, etc., Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.

CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.

ACCESSORIES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENTS FOR

THE ROVER CYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevents and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS AND CO'S CLEARANCE SALE.

CHINA WARE.

COPELAND'S PLAIN WHITE WARE.

This ware is of a very neat and serviceable description and is especially suitable for Camp and District use. The Dishes and Tureens are made with sunk unbreakable handle.

BREAKFAST SERVICE.		Ordinary Price. Rs. a.	Sale Price. Rs. a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	per doz.	5 0	3 0
Coffee Cups and Saucers	"	3 14	2 6
Plates	"	2 0	1 10
Coffee Pots, 8 Cups	each	2 4	1 12
Tea Pots, 6 Cups	"	1 6	0 14
Bread Platters, Embossed	"	3 12	2 4
Bread and Butter Plates	"	0 12	0 6
Butter Pots and Stands	"	1 4	0 14
Sardine Boxes	"	2 12	1 8
Toast Racks	"	2 0	1 4
Milk Jugs with Covers	"	0 14	0 6
Cream Jugs	"	0 9	0 6
Slop Basins, small	"	0 6	0 3
" large	"	1 0	0 6
" extra large	"	1 4	0 10
Sugar Basins, with Cover	"	0 14	0 8
DINNER SERVICE.			
Flat Dishes, 10 inches	each	1 0	0 10
" 12 "	"	1 8	1 0

DINNER SERVICE.—(Contd.)

		Ordinary Price. Rs. a.	Sale Price. Rs. a.
Flat Dishes, 14 inches	each	2 4	1 8
" 16 "	"	3 0	2 4
" 18 "	"	4 0	3 4
Hot-water Plates	per doz.	30 0	20 0
Meat and Soup Plates	each	4 4	3 0
Dessert Plates	"	3 10	2 8
Cheese Plates	"	3 0	2 4
Salad Plates, large size	"	8 8	6 0
Vegetable Dish s, Oval	"	3 0	2 0
Vegetable Dishes, Tripartite, Oval	"	6 0	4 4
Soup Tureens and Stands, Oval	"	8 8	6 10
Sauce " " "	"	3 0	2 2
Gravy Dishes (Well), 18 inches	"	7 0	5 0
Fish Drainers, 12 inches	"	3 0	2 4
Steak Dishes and Warmers	"	8 0	6 0
Salad Bowls, Oval	"	3 0	2 0
Pie Dishes, 9 inches	"	0 12	0 8
" 11 "	"	1 2	0 12
Pudding Bowls—various sizes	Rs.	0 9 to 0 12	0 6 to 0 10
Round Bowls, with lips, various sizes	"	0 12 to 1 12	0 6 to 0 12
Colanders	"	1 4 to 2 0	0 10 to 1 4
Tankard Jugs	"	0 12 to 2 0	0 8 to 1 4

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT.

THE UNQUESTIONABLE SUPERIORITY of our various Extracts account for their popularity. Compared with imported Extracts they exhibit a FRESHNESS that is a revelation to those who try them for the first time. The Meat used is the BEST WE CAN BUY, and the resulting products eminently satisfactory.

	Rs. a.
LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT	Re. 1, Rs. 2, and 3 8
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON	Re. 1 and 3 0
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF	Re. 1-4, Rs. 2-4 and 4 8
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN	1 12

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS

SILVERY SALVERS,

USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A

SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,

CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER

PRESENTED

TO THEM BY BUYING

DEVERNEY'S

* * * *

BRANDY.

THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN

TO EVERY ONE.

ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,

BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	"	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	"	0 13

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[NEW] ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FAVOURITE WRITERS :
Colonials Edition.

Paper Covers, Rs. 1-12 ; Cloth Binding, Rs. 2-4.

Majesty. By Louis Couperus.
Almayer's Folly. By Joseph Conrad.
An Outcast of the Islands. By Joseph Conrad.
Clara Hopgood. By Mark Rutherford.
The Ebbing of the Tide. By Louis Becke.
Effie Hetherington. By Robert Buchanan.
A First Fleet Family. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery.
A Winning Hazard. By Mrs. Alexander.
Mr. Magnus. By F. Reginald Statham.
A Daughter of the Fen. By J. T. Bealby.
In a Man's Mind. By J. R. Watson.
The Grey man. By S. R. Crockett.
The Herb-Moon. By John Oliver Hobbes.
Half Round the World for a Husband. By May Crommelin.
Nancy Noon. By Benjamin Swift.
Without Prejudice. By I Zangwill.
Mrs. Keith's Crime. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford.
The Temple of Folly. By Paul Creswick.
Pacific Tales. By Louis Becke.
Prisoners of Conscience. By Amelia E. Barr.
The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord Wickenham. By John Oliver Hobbes.
The Tormentor. By Benjamin Swift.
The Temple of Clopton. By Geogre Bartram.
Margaret Forster. By George Augustus Sala.
Wild Life in Southern Seas. By Louis Becke.
The Love Affairs of some Famous Men. By Rev. E. J. Hardy.
The Outlaws of the Marches. By Lord Ernest Hamilton.
The White Headed Boy. By George Bartram.
Tales of Unrest. By Joseph Conrad.
The Destroyer. By Benjamin Swift.
The Silver Christ, and Other Stories. By Ouida.
By Reef and Palm, and Other Stories. By Louis Becke.
The Making of a Saint. By W. Somerset Maugham.
Moonlight. By Mary E Mann.
The Makin of the Flow. By Lord Ernest Hamilton.
A Tripe Entanglement. By Mrs. Burton Harrison.
A Quaker Maid. By Mrs. J. F. B. Firth.
Love is not so Light. By Constance Cotterell.
Thou, and the Other One. By Amelia F. Barr.
Ricroft of Withens. By Halliwell Sutcliffe.

TEMPERLEY LINE, S. S. "MATIN."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 4th Sept., 1899.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH DIVIDENT at Rs. 20 per share for the year ending 31st December 1898 has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY the 7th September 1899 at the Registered office of the Company No. 2 Dalal Street Fort to these share holders whose names stood on the register on the 29th August 1899 on production of share, certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JEHANJHEER HORMUJEE & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 4th September, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURIDICTION.

SUIT No. 435 of 1897.

MOTIRAM JADOWJEE of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Duriastan Road, and carrying on business in Bombay under the firm of Motiram Jadowjee ....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. DAMODAR HARRIBHAI of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dabra Gully out side the Fort of Bombay. 2. BAI DHARBAI, widow of HURRIBHAI, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dabara Gully outside the Fort of Bombay........................Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated 9th day of August, 1899, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the said Bai Dharbai for herself and as legal heir of the 1st Defendant now deceased and also of Soonderdass Hurribhai as legal heir of the said deceased in the following properties at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

FIRSTLY.—All those three pieces or parcels of land or Government ground together with the Messuage tenement or dwelling-house and premises situale, lying and being at Khadak Street or Chamarwada 1st Road, on the East side thereof outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2393, 2391, 2893, new Nos. 6780, 7172, 7173, and by the Assessor of Municipal assessment under wards Nos. 1734, 1735, and Street, Nos. 3537 and 39, admeasuring 141-1-9 square yards be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the East by the house of Haroon Mistry, on the West by the said Khadak Street or Chumarwada on the North partly by the house of Hyemji Issaji and partly by the property of Fatoo Butcher and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Bai Dharbai, widow of the late Hurry Bhanjee deceased and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Nishandrachapada lane or Tendal Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, assessed under ward No. 2805, and street Nos. 18-10 and bounded on the East by the said Nishandarachapawada lane or Tendal Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Memon Ism il Habib, and on the South by the property of Hurjee Jamal and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dharbai. These property belonged to the late Hurry Bhanji and the Defendants and Soonderdass Hurribhai as heirs of the said deceased are entitled to the said properties.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed properties other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 25th day of September, 1899, lodge in my Office a statement verified, by oat or holemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1899.

N. C. MACLEOD.
Assistant Commissioner.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Hamam Street, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of September, 1899, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions that were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on MONDAY, the 4th instant.

(1) That there be added to Article 115 of the Company's Articles of Association after the word Company in the fourth line thereof the words "except those appointed by the Principal Agent of the Company in London" and that there be added to the said article the following words:—

"The Secretaries may also by approval of the Board, appoint a Principal Agent of the Company in London, and may authorise and empower such Principal Agent to delegate all or any of the powers conferred upon him by the Company to other persons as Agents to act under his instructions on behalf of the Company, in any part of the world, excluding only the Empire of India and also China and Japan, and all risks taken and acts done by Agents so appointed by the Principal Agent shall be effectual and binding on the Company and Polies (if any) issued by such Agents shall be signed by them, but shall not require the seal of the Company."

(2) That there be added to Article 123 of the said Articles of Association the following words:—

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3. Song ....The Star of Bethlehem..Stephen Adams. Madame LILY HOWARD.
4. Song ....Best of All ....F Moir. Col.-Sergt. F. L. GLEED. (Violin Obbligato, Captain MATTHEWS.)
5. Song ....The Vision Divine.........Adams. Miss A. WARD.
6. .... Star in the Desert.........Theo Bonheur. Mr. TELFORD HEWSON.
7. Song ....Roberta il Diavola ....Meyerbeer. Madame SCHULTZ.
8. Duet ....I would that my Love..Mendelssohn. Madame LILY HOWARD and Mr. McNAUGHT.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

1. Cornet Solo.........Hush the O Sorrow......Lord H. Somerset, Mr. A. RHENIUS.
2. Song ....Staendchen..................Schubert. Madame SCHULTZ.
3. Recitation ....Selected .... Dr. J. POLLEN, LL.D., I.C.S.
4. Song ....My Friend ....Behrend. Madame LILY HOWARD.
5. Song ....The Holy City..................Stephen Adams. Mr. T. REYNOLDS.
6. Duet..................Maiglockchen und die Blumelein, (May bells and the Flowers) ....Mendelssohn. Misses WARD.
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(2) SUPPLY of MATERIALS to the Colaba Sub-Division.
(3) SUPPLY of NEW BARRACK and HOSPITAL Furniture, Bombay.

2. Tenders will be required to purchase a copy of the Executive Engineer's Divisional schedules of Rate on payment of Rs. 2 per copy for (1) and (2) and at Re. 1 for (3) in Para 1.

3. Forms for tender, together with conditions of Contract can be obtained by approved contractors on personal application at the Executive Engineer's office during office hours.

4. Earnest money of Rs. 100 should accompany each tender.

5. Security deposit at 10 per cent. of the estimated value of materials to be supplied will be required from the contractor whose tender may be accepted.

6. The acceptance of the tenders will rest with the Chief Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Command.

7. The Executive Engineer reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders received without assigning any reason for such.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 6 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 4 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 5 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th Instant, a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF SNOWFLAKE OIL.

IT having been brought to our notice that FRAUDS have been committed by some dealer in SELLING OIL in SNOWFLAKE TINS and or cases of inferior grade to the Oil originally imported in them, and wishing to put a stop to such fraudulent practices, we would consider it a favor if consumers who have reason to believe that the Snowflake Oil they are buying is not up in quality to the former high standard of this justly popular brand, will SEND SAMPLES of the OIL to us to be TESTED (free of charge to the sender). It will also be necessary that we shall be furnished with the Name and Address of the Merchant from whom the Oil was purchased.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK:
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
or
32, Dalhousie Sq., South, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, for the six months ended 30th June, 1899, at the rate of Rs. (60) Rupees sixty per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after THURSDAY the 7th September, 1899, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, during office hours, to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 31st inst.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their Dividend Warrants.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY next the 31st inst., to MONDAY the 11th prox., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 27th August, 1899.

ESTATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII., OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late SIR CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, K.C.B., a Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Army who died at Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, in the County of Middlesex, on the Nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. Letters of administration to whose estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, a member of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate, are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to estate
Bombay, 22nd August, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11-53m. Low water, 5-18m., 5-46a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Hingolee Press Company, Meadow Street, 2 p.m.
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Oriental Buildings, 2-30 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Evening Concert, Town Hall, in aid of Indo-British Institution, 9 p.m.

THE GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS will not be held this evening.

CAPTAIN CUPPAGE, District Plague Officer, Pydhownee, C Ward, has called a meeting in conneciton with plague and its preventives (inoculation) for to-morrow, at the Gaiety Theatre, at 4-30 p.m.

CRICKET.—A match between Municipal C.C and the Marine Battalion C. C. was played last Saturday and resulted in a victory for the Municipal team by 27 runs Kaka and Chankar for the Municipal team took the wickets, whilst the bowling of Shaik Ebrahim and Soma was effective for the Marine Battalion eleven.

ROBBING A BILL COLLECTOR.—Gunpat Nathoo, a bill-collector, who resides at Piquet Road, has reported to the police that on Monday evening some one entered his room and walked off with a purse containing currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 240. The purse was stolen from the pocket of a bundee, which had been left hanging on a nail in the room.

BICYCLE POLO.—A match will be played on the Oval at 5-15, p.m. this evening, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cycling Club. The teams will be:—Gymkhana—P. F. Fischer, R.L. Rayner, W. Carbery and E.C. Dalton Reserve—J. Humphrey. Bombay Vol. Rifles Cycling Club:—J. H. Downing, R. Harrington, H. C. Soundy and P. Soundy. Reserve—E. Halleburn.

ASSAULTING A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. Bregonzio, of the Grand Hotel, Waudby Road, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Claudius Godinho, a servant. Mr. Godinho, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the 16th ultimo the complainant went to the hotel to serve the accused with a lawyer's notice, when the latter held him by his neck and kicked him. The defence was that on the complainant abusing the accused, he was pushed out of the place. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 8.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of August last the number of patients treated in the dispensary was 10,819, among them the number of new admissions was 1,082, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	492	318	612	1,122
Mussulmans	58	71	119	245
Parsees	5	1	6	12
Other castes	...	..	...	..
Total	555	390	737	1,682

The average daily attendance was 349·0.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of August last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in the dispensary was 3,158, among them the number of new admissions was 544 classified as stated below:—

Caste.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	28	4	13	45
Vanias	67	13	13	93
Brahmins	72	19	19	110
Lohannas	9	2	5	16
Other castes	192	28	60	280
Total	368	66	110	544

The average daily attendance was 101.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. S.B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Dewkeebai, a Hindu woman, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 85, the property of Sajoobai, a woman, who resides at Coombhar Chawl. The complainant and accused were acquainted with each other. About five weeks ago Sajoobai entrusted accused with the ornaments for safe custody. A few days after complainant demanded the return of the ornaments, when accused put her off from time to time on various pretexts and eventually denied having ever received the ornaments from complainant. Sajoobai then made a report to the police, who arrested Dewkeebai in her house. When questioned about the ornaments she denied all knowledge about them. The police discredited her statement and searched her room with the result that almost the whole of the property was recovered from under an old box where they had been concealed by her. The woman then made a statement and took the police to a tea shop in the locality. The shop-keeper on being interrogated by the police produced the remaining piece of ornament, which had been pledged with him by accused for Rs. 15. Mr. Kerker, pleader, who defended the accused, requested the court to deal with his client leniently. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced her to a day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 with the alternative of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUIT FOR EJECTMENT DISMISSED.

SMALL CAUSES COURTS.

(Before MR. C. W. CHITTY, CHIEF JUDGE.)

KEEKABHOY SUMSOODIN VS. PROFESSOR N. G. VELINKER.

IN this suit the plaintiff prayed for the ejectment of the defendant from a bungalow situated at Grant Road, which defendant had rented from plaintiff for opening the Union High School. Mr. Ardeshir Davur, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader.

It was stated on behalf of the defence that defendant had not been in possession of the premises in question since 17th July 1899, after which date the building had been in possession of one Vishawnath Keshew Salvekar, as the plaintiff's tenant.

After the evidence adduced on behalf of the parties had been recorded, his Honour in giving his decision, observed that defendant had succeeded in making out a good case. The defendant's witnesses told the truth and the court was satisfied on the evidence that on the the 20th June last Salvekar came in possession of the premises in consequence of an arrangement made by him with the defendant, that he could keep him only till the 17th July, on which date, defendant himself had to quit the place under the notice served on him by the plaintiff and that after his first interview with defendant, Salvekar obtained the consent of the plaintiff's son to continue in possession of the building from the 17th July to the end of December 1899, as a plaintiff's tenant. It was not likely, his Honour remarked, that the defendant should have sub-let the premises to Salvekar after 17th July 1899, when he knew that his own term expired on that date; nor was it probable that Salvekar should have spent something like a hundred rupees towards improvements on the premises, had he not secured a lease from the plaintiff direct. The court held that the defendant had not neglected or refused to hand over the possession of the building to the plaintiff, and dismissed the suit. Rs. 51 were certified as the professional costs of the defendant's pleader.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th September, 1899.

1. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant, and posted to No. 1 Company, No. 3 Sub-division—No. 655 Gunner R C Dixon.

2. The following drills will take place to-morrow (Thursday:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—At 6-45 a.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters)—At 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s 1-2d. per bottle.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday.

THE CHURNEYWADY MURDER.

Ambajee Luxmon, a middle aged Maratha, was charged with murder by having on the morning of the 17th last July, caused the death of his mistress Bayabai. The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, with Mr. Husain B. Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Young, defended the accused. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. H. S. Symons, Foreman.

Mr. L. W. Michael	Mr. C. H. G. Weathrall
Mr. H. M. Phipson	Mr. G. S. Gokhale
Mr. R. R. Ross	Mr. W. Tidy
Mr. Sydney Cope	Mr. A. J. Herbert

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury, said the accused was charged with murder in having caused the death of a woman, Bayabai, who appeared to have lived with the accused in a chawl at Churneywady. She was not married to him, but had lived with him as his mistress for ten years. Her mother, who was the owner of the chawl, lived in another room on the premises. About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th July, Parvatibai, the mother of the deceased, saw the accused sitting in the doorway of his room, and asked him what was the matter. He said he had killed Bayabai, and told her to go and fetch a sepoy. Bayabai was found lying on the floor in a pool of blood, a knife was sticking in her clothes and its handle and a piece of wood were lying on the floor beside the body. The piece of fire-wood appeared to have been used to batter in the head of the deceased. The tenants of the next room had heard the deceased's cries and had gone to her room, the door of which was closed from inside. A neighbour heard blows struck in the room at the time the cries were raised. The accused was seen by the neighbours setting in his doorway, when Parvatibai came up, and heard him tell her that he had killed Bayabai.

The evidence showed that, when the police came to the room, the accused pointed out the knife and the piece of fire-wood. The clothes were off the person of the deceased, and partly under her. The piece of fire-wood was covered with blood. Mr. Turner, the City Coroner, said the accused made a statement to him in which he admitted having killed Bayabai. He said he and Bayabai had been drinking that day, and as Bayabai wished to go out for a drive, he went and fetched a rekla, in which they drove to Girgaum, Chowpatty, and other places, and finished during the drive the liquor that remained in the bottle. While he was paying the reklawala, Bayabai entered the house. On going upstairs, he was surprised to find the door of his room still locked. He then went to the room of one Manadu on the ground floor, the door of which was fastened from inside, and looking through a chink witnessed Bayabai's misconduct. He went upstairs and concealed himself in the landing on the first storey, and when she came up, he demanded an explanation, but she said she was free to do what she pleased and would no longer live with him. On going into their room, they had a quarrel till the morning, when he struck her with the knife and the piece of fire-wood.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said he had nothing to say.

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury, said the only defence suggested by the cross-examination of witnesses by the counsel for the prisoner, appeared to be that, when the prisoner looked through a chink in Mahadu Saddoo's door, he saw Bayabai's misconduct. There was only the accused's statement for it; and there was absolutely no evidence on the point. But if there were any truth in the prisoner's allegation, it was no defence in law. There was a long interval of time between the alleged occurrence in Mahadu's room and the commission of the murder, and it could not be said that the prisoner had lost all power of self-control when he committed the offence. There was nothing therefore, said the learned counsel, to reduce the crime from murder.

Mr. Young, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that the prisoner had no intention to murder the woman, and that he intended only to cut off her ears or her nose. The deceased's mother said that the prisoner had been living with Bayabai happily for ten years with the exception of one or two quarrels lately. The learned counsel submitted that the prisoner's confession was perfectly true, and he had not made the slightest attempt to escape the consequences of his act. Mr. Young submitted that what the prisoner saw in Mahadu's room was sufficient to lacerate his feelings to the extent known in law as grave and sudden provocation, because it lasted from the time it commenced till the fatal blows were given by the accused. The learned counsel urged that the jury would be perfectly justified in finding the accused guilty of culpable homicide, and not of murder.

His lordship briefly summed up the case to the jury. After reviewing the main features of the case, his lordship said the jury could have little doubt that the death of the woman was caused by violence on the part of the accused. The counsel for the accused had very ably put forward before the jury his reasons for asking them to infer that this was a case of culpable homicide, and not of murder. The important exception given in the Penal Code was that relating to grave and sudden provocation in a case like this. Now, what was the evidence about grave and sudden provocation except the statement of the accused, which was not corroborated by evidence? The jury were to judge whether it was a likely circumstance to happen. Was it likely that the woman, knowing that the accused was close by, would commit the act alleged by the accused? What the accused alleged took place about 10 o'clock in the evening and the assault upon the woman took place between 3 and 4 o'clock the following morning. The accused allowed several hours to elapse, and it was for the jury to say whether, under the circumstances, he could be said to have lost all power of self-control.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned into court, when the foreman stated that they were divided in opinion by five to four. His lordship told them to retire again.

On returning into court again, the foreman said six of the jurors were for a verdict of culpable homicide, and three for that of murder.

The foreman stated, in answer to the judge, that when he inflicted the injuries death was not the object of the prisoner. That was the verdict of the majority.

His lordship said that he could not accept the verdict, and discharged the jury.

THEFT BY AN OLD OFFENDER.

Narayen Bhawoo was charged with having, on the 28th August last, stolen some silver studs and a bundee belonging to one Ramchandra Balloo. The complainant, who is employed in a liquor-shop at Falkland Road, had hung the bundee to a nail in the shop, from which it was stolen by the accused. He had reason to suspect the latter, whom he pointed out to a policeman as a thief. Accused afterwards took the police to the shop of a Marwaree at Camateepora, who gave up the studs. On conviction by the jury, and on his admission of previous convictions, prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Bheema Bhagoo, a Hindu, was charged with attempt to murder one Malloo Soobhana, and with voluntarily causing him grievous hurt with a knife on the 9th August last. Mr. Lalcaca, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad defended the accused.

In his address to the jury, Mr. Lalcaca said the facts of the case were few and simple. The complainant and the accused were shoemakers employed in the Adamjee Peerbhoy Manufactory at Dharavi, a suburb of Bombay. They lived close to each other at Dharavi and had money dealings. Accused owed the complainant ten rupees and he appeared to have no intention to repay. On the 9th August, as they were leaving the factory, the complainant again pressed for payment of his money. Accused said he would pay in a few days, and he invited the complainant to go with him to a liquor-shop at Sewree, where they would enjoy themselves. The proposal was agreed to, and accused bought a quantity of country liquor at the shop. He did not drink any, but plied the complainant with the whole quantity. On their way homeward, the complainant was unable to walk, and at the accused's suggestion sat down for rest for a while. The accused then attacked him with a knife, inflicting severe wounds in the chest and the back. One Succaram, an acquaintance of the complainant, happened to come up at the time, and challenged the accused, who, however, ran away. With Succaram's assistance the complainant was taken before a police officer, and then to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where his clothes were found to be saturated with blood, and where his wounds were attended to. They were of a serious nature, and at one time his condition became so critical that Dr. Gillespie, House-surgeon, sent for a magistrate, who took down his dying declaration. On the other hand, the accused could not be found for sometime. He was eventually arrested in his sister's house, and he pointed out to the police the knife with which he had inflicted the wounds on the complainant, lying at the shop where he had thrown it.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, after which the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	29	54	32	40	37	22	32	41
Tuesday Sept. 5th	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..
Total	29	54	32	40	37	22	32	41
Total fall to Sept. 5th, 1898.	57	82	56	41	56	21	53	74
Total fall to Sept. 5th. 1897.	62	7	61	37	61	87	59	5

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	92	28
3rd September, 1899	0	0
Total	92	28

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	74
Sunday 3rd September, 1899	0	4
Total	27	78
Total up to 3rd September, 1898	37	96
Total up to 3rd September, 1897	51	82

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J.-R. RLY).

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 A.M. on 4th September, 1899.

	Bhavnagar Para. In.	Cts.	Dhola. In.	Cts.	Jetalsar. In.	Cts.
Previous Total	5	39	5	16	5	50
Rainfall on 3rd Sept	0	1	0	28	0	30
Total up to date	5	40	5	44	5	80

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore, the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the Bombay Presidency. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bhuj and Neemuch, and 16 at Akola.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 12° in excess of the normal in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab, and at Delhi, Jhansi, Malegaon and Sholapur, and the minimum 5° at Amraoti and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Malegaon.

Humidity has increased considerably at Ajmere, Delhi, Surat, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the skies are partially clouded in many places.

Heavy rain has fallen at Masulipatam (2·15), over an inch at Cuddapah (1·25) and Trichinopoly (1·07), nearly an inch at Bellary, about three-quarters of an inch at Raipur, about half an inch at Ajmere, about a quarter of an inch at Surat, 0·10 cents at Amraoti and Rajkot each, 0·02 at Ahmedabad, and 0·01 at Jeypore and Colombo.

There is no monsoon either on the Malabar or West Coasts, while in the centre of the Arabian Sea it is much below its normal. The weather conditions are therefore unfavourable for general rain except local showers in the Madras Presidency and probably at or about Surat, Raipur and perhaps at Ajmere Ahmedabad and Rajkot.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF RAIN.

Tuesday.—Pressure is steady in the south of the Peninsula and in Tenasserim, and has risen elsewhere, the rise being brisk to rapid in the Punjab and brisk in East Bengal and Arakan. A shallow low pressure area is lying close to the hills in the North-West Provinces, and pressure is relatively low in Central Burma. The pressure is very uniform over the west of the Bay and gradients are very slight over the Peninsula. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, and North and East Bengal, and thunderstorms have occurred in the North-West Himalayas and North Punjab. Moderate rain has fallen in parts of Madras, and showers in Ceylon, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana, the principal falls are Kindat, four inches, Rawalpindi Murree, Masulipatam, two inches each, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Trichinopoly each one inch, and Raipur, Raichur, Ajmere, and Madura, half an inch each.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Sept. 4.

The weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops issued by the Government of India Department of revenue and agriculture, is as follows:—

MADRAS.

For week ending 26th August.—The rainfall of the week has been generally irregularly distributed. It has been fair in South Canara, the greater part of the Circars, the Carnatic and parts of the Central districts but light elsewhere. The water-supply is insufficient almost everywhere—even under the largest irrigation works, and owing to the continued deficiency of the rainfall the Cauvery is very low. Sowings continue owing to rain in the Circars, the Deccan, Carnatic, and West Coast districts, but are much retarded in many places. Good rain is urgently required to expedite sowings and save the standing crops, which are generally in fair condition, but are failing in parts. Pasturage has improved slightly in parts, but is generally scanty and the fodder-supply is decreasing everywhere. Prices are fluctuating, but generally show a slight upward tendency.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 30th August.—Rain fell in parts of Karachi and in all districts of the Presidency Proper, except in Kaira, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kathiawar, and Baroda territory. Moderate rain was also recorded below the Ghat tracts of Kanara, but elsewhere the falls have been slight. More rain is urgently wanted everywhere to save the remaining early crops and for the late sowings. The standing crops are in fairly good condition in parts of the Konkan, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, and Dharwar districts, but elsewhere they have withered or are withering. Preparations for the late crops are in progress in Sholapur. A deficiency of water continues in parts of Sind, but the river is now rising. The water-supply is also failing in parts of Sholapur and Belgaum. Fodder is scarce in parts of Sind, Gujerat, Kathiawar, Belgaum, and Baroda territory and is getting dearer in Sholapur and Satara. Agricultural stock is generally in fair condition. Prices have risen in sixteen districts, fallen in one, but are stationary elsewhere. Relief works are about to be opened in Ahmedabad, and some relief is being given in the Sind desert.

BENGAL.

For week ending 28th August.—The rainfall during the week has been general but moderate; the reports from Chota Nagpur being more favourable than those for last week. The winter rice crop is generally doing well, but in Orissa more rain is still wanted, and conditions in Angul, though somewhat improved, are still threatening. The harvesting of the early rice and jute crops continues. The price of common rice shows no material change during the week. Fodder is generally sufficient, and cattle are for the most part in good condition.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For week ending 30th August.—Good rain fell during the week in the Himalayan, Central-Submontane North-Central, South Oudh, Lower Doab, South-Eastern, and Eastern-Submontane districts, where the crops have benefited and prospects are at present favourable. Elsewhere the rainfall has been light and more rain is badly wanted, especially in the Wester-Submontane, Upper Doab, Central Doab, and some of the Bundelkhand districts. Insects are reported to be causing damage in Bareilly, Pilibhit, Jaunpur, and Ballia. The condition of the standing crops is said to be bad in the Aligarh, Muttra, and Jalaun districts, and prospects are becoming worse there. Irrigation is being resorted to wherever practicable. Harvesting of the early autumn crops has begun, but so far the outturn is reported as only moderate owing to excessive rain at the outset or to the break which occurred subsequently. The later sown crops are being weeded and ploughing for the spring crops have begun in many places. Supplies and fodder contine to be abundant. Prices are rising generally.

PUNJAB.

For week ending 30th August.—The rainfall during the week in the Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, and Lahore districts was fair. Slight showers also fell in Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, and Shahpur. No rain is reported from the Jullundur, Ferozepur, Multan, and Amritsar Districts. Sowing of the autumn crops is progressing in Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan, and land is being prepared for the spring crops in Lahore. The prospects of the irrigated crops are reported good from Multan, Amritsar, and Peshawar; fair in Hissar and average in Lahore, Sialkot and Rawalpindi. The unirrigated crops have nearly failed in Delhi for want of rain; they are withering in Hissar, Umballa, Jullundur, and Sialkot and are said to be poor in Multan and Amritsar. The condition of the crops in Ferozepur is also reported to be bad. Recent rain has benefitted the standing crops in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, but more rain is badly wanted almost all over the Province and especially in the Hissar, Umballa, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Shahpur districts. The condition of cattle is reported to be good, except in a few districts. Fodder is insufficient in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, and parts of Lahore and Sialkot; and also in Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. The deteriorated rice crop is being used as fodder in Sialkot. Prices—especially of wheat have risen in all districts, except Multan, where they have fallen one seer per rupee. The price of wheat in Ferozepur was 13 seers per rupee against 18 seers last week. Wheat is selling from 13 to 18 seers, barley 16 to 18, gram 13 1-2 to 15, maize 16 to 21, rice 12 to 12 1-2, great millet 13 to 20, and bulrush-millet 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For week ending 29th August.—General rain fell during the week. Bilaspur received 10 1-2 inches, Rajpur 6 1-2 inches, Sambalpur 5 inches, Bhandara 4 1-2 inches, Narsinghpur 4 inches, Chanda and Mandla about 3 1-2 inches each, Damoh, Jubbulpore, and Hoshangabad 13 inches each, Seoni 2 inches, Nagpur 1 1-2 inches, and from 1 inch to 28 cents has been recorded elsewhere. Heavy rain is also reported from Balaghat, but the quantity is not stated. No rain fell at the head-quarters of Nimar, but some showers were received in parts of the Khandwa and Harsud tahsils, and Burhanpur received 1 inch. The rain has materially improved prospects, and the condition of the Chhattisgarh rice crop is much better than reported last week, and, with a favourable September, fair crops may now be expected in the Wainganga districts, except in parts of Balaghat. Transplantation has been resumed, and half or nearly half the crop may be saved. In parts of Balaghat and in the rice-growing area of Nagpur the damage done is, however, greater than this. The prospects of the other autumn crops are fair or good, and juar, everywhere promises well, but small millets have suffered in Saugor and Chhindwara and more rain is urgently needed in those districts and in Nagpur, Nimar, Jubbulpur, and Betul. The numbers in receipt of village relief on account of previous failures are in Saugor 5,544 Damoh 1,982 and Bilaspur 1,943. Village relief is now being stopped in the plains tract of Damoh. The first relief necessitated by the effect of the drought is being started in Balaghat, the only district in which general distress has declared itself; but relief has also been sanctioned in local areas in Hoshangabad and Batul. Fodder and water are reported to be scarce in Nimar, Chhindwara, the Nagpur country and Hoshangabad. Cattle are reported to have sufficient fodder and water since the throwing open of the Government forests, which measure has been adopted wherever necessary. The recent rain has steadied prices in the rice districts and has caused a slight fall in Seoni, and Betul, but in Saugor and Chhindwara they are rising. The price of *juar* continues high in Nimar and has risen in Hoshangabad, Nagpur, and Wardha on account of exports. The cheapest prices are—wheat 15, gram 20, rice 17 and *juar* 18 3-4 seers per rupee; the dearest prices are—wheat 10, gram 13, rice 9, and *juar* 13 1-2 seers per rupee. The highest price of the cheapest stable in any district is 11 seers (rice) in Bhandara.

BURMA.

For week ending 26th August.—In Lower Burma ploughing has been completed in Amherst. Sowing and transplanting continue in most districts, but the want of rain retards operations in parts of the Kanoung township of Henzada. Replanting of the areas destroyed by floods is reported from the central township of Tavoy. The standing crops are in good condition. In Upper Burma reaping of sesamum has commenced in Sagaing and the Pale subdivision of the Lower Chindwin, and continues elsewhere. Sowing and transplanting of wet weather paddy continue and reaping of the early paddy crop is in progress in the Shan States and Kyaukse. Ploughing for, and sowing of, the later upland crops continue. The standing crops are in fair condition. More rain is wanted in the Salwin township of Minbu, the Pagan sub-division of Myingyan, the Sagaing sub-division of Sagaing, and in parts previously reported, of Shwebo and the Ruby Mines district. Withering crops have revived in parts of the Myingyan sub-division. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon and seven other districts and fallen in Minbu and the Southern Shan States.

ASSAM.

For week ending 29th August.—The weather is hot. Transplanting of late and reaping of early rice and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Prospects of tea are generally good. Cutting of jute continues in Goalpara and Sylhet: the early rice and jute crops have been partly damaged by floods in the former district. Fodder is scarce in places owing to floods. Prices—common rice—Silchar 15 to 16, Sylhet 20 3-4, Dhubri 16, Gauhati 14 1-2, Tezpur 12 1-2, Nowgong 11 1-2, and Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

MYSORE AND COORG.

For week ending 29th August.—Mysore: Rainfall—25 cents in the Civil and Military Station and slight showers throughout the rest of the State. The fall has been sufficient for sowing operations, except in the greater portion of Kadur, Chitaldrug, in and Shimoga. The standing crops are withering everywhere for want of rain. The price of ragi (Eleusine coracana) has risen in Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan, Chitaldrug, and Shimoga. Fodder is reported scarce in Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan, and Chitaldrug.

Coorg: Rainfall—4 inches, 25 cents. The transplanting of rice continues, but more rain is required. Prices of food-grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD.

For week ending 30th August.—Berar: The average rainfall during the week was 95 cents. The weather is warm and cloudy. The prospects of crops are reported to be fair in parts of the Amroati, Basim, and Wun districts, but are poor elsewhere. More rain is anxiously looked for. Land is being prepared for the winter crop, and sowings are in progress in parts of the Province. Prices are rising. Fodder and water are insufficient.

Hyderabad: Rainfall during the week—87 cents, but this is insufficient to do any material good to the standing autumn and hot weather crops. The rain has, however, saved the crops from withering at present in the Warangal and Bidar divisions. Agricultural prospects are gloomy in the Gulburga division, and rain is urgently wanted to improve the present condition. Cattle are getting lean for want of pasturage and water. Prices of grain are rising. Prices—wheat 8, course rice 8 1-4, and jowari 17 2-3 seers per current sicca rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

For week ending 30th August.—Good rain fell during the week in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, none in Bhopawar, and slight to partial in other Agencies. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies, except in Bhopawar. The condition of the standing crops is bad in Malwa and Bhopawar and not good in Gwalior. Pasturage is bad in Malwa and Bhopawar and fair to good in other Agencies. Prices are normal in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, but are rising in other Agencies.

RAJPUTANA.

For week ending 30th August.—Rainfall—77 cents in Meywar, 45 in Abu, 25 in Bundi, 30 in Bikanir, slight in Dholepur and Ulwar, and nil elsewhere. Agricultural operations are at a standstill, and barani crops are withering for want of rain. Cattle are generally deteriorating, fodder being very scarce. Prices are rising in fifteen States and are steady elsewhere. During the week 223 persons emigrated from Ajmere from Merwara. The total emigration from Ajmere-Merwara to date numbers 8,757. The numbers employed on relief works were—Marwar 7,261 and the Beawar tahsil 15,249. On ordinary works—Merwara 100 and on gratuitous relief—Beawar 261 and Todgarh 349. Prices—Marwar 8 3-4, Ajmere 11 to 13 1-2, and Beawar 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Prospects are generally the same as previously reported.

KASHMIR.

For week ending 29th August.—Some rain fell during the week, but the weather is now fine and the prospects of the autumn crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.

For week ending 30th August.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are rising. Prices—wheat from 15 to 18 and maize 23 to 29 seers per rupe. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

NEPAL.

For week ending 23 August.—Rainfall—1·15 inches. The weather has been cold and cloudy. Indian corn has been gathered, but the outturn is poor. The rice crops are doing well. The price of rice is 8 1-2 seers per rupee.

DAMAUN.

People are hoping that a heavy fall of rain will yet avert the calamity that is staring in them in the face. The total fall of rain during the month of August, made up contributions by only cents, with the exception of a fall of one inch and 38 cents on the 6th, came to 4 inches and 44 cents, the smallest in that month during the last 23 years, except the year 1882 when it was 4 inches and 36 cents, the largest fall being 38 inches and 19 cents in 1879. The fact that the present days are not quite dry, as evidenced by the fall respectively of 5,4 and 4 cents of rain during the last three days, has fed the people with hopes that the prediction of some of the astrologers that there will be heavy rain on Bhaderwa Sudh 5th (11th instant) will be verified. As an earnest of the fulfilment of this astrological prediction there was on Monday morning between 8 and 9 a pretty shower of rain unaccompanied by wind which lasted for 20 minutes, registering 50 cents which though hardly sufficient for transplanting purposes, is highly beneficial to the growth of the cereals.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

A BOMBAY APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE following full text of the report of the Privy Council to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty's judgment, in the case of Sultan Navaz Jung against Rustomjee N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in the matter of light and air question connected with Alice Buildings" was received by the last mail steamer:—

At the court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 8th day of August, 1899, present the Queen's most excellent Majesty, Lord Chancellor, Lord James of Hereford, Lord President, Sir Fleetwood Edwards.

Whereas there was this day read at the board a report from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, dated the 22nd July, 1899, in the words following *viz.* Your Majesty having been pleased by your general order in Council of the 29th November, 1898, to refer unto this Committee the matter of an appeal from the High Court of Judicature at Bombay between His Highness Sultan Nawaz Jung appellant, and Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, respondent, and likewise a humble petition of the appellant setting forth that on the 13th October, 1894, the appellant filed his plaint in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction against the respondent, seeking to have it declared that the appellant was entitled to free and uninterrupted access of light and air to and for the windows of his house situate in Hornby Row in Bombay, save so far as the same was obstructed by the former house of the respondent which stood to the south of the appellant's said house, and praying that the respondent, his servants and agents, might be restrained from erecting or maintaining erected any building upon the premises of the respondent in such a manner as to obstruct the light and air, which formerly came to the appellant's windows on the south and west sides of his said house before the demolition of the respondent's former house standing on the same site and that in the meantime the respondent might be restrained from continuing to erect a new house which he was then erecting in such a manner as to obstruct such light and air and for costs and other relief: that a written statement by way of answer to the said plaint was filed by the respondent on the 15th December, 1894, denying the appellant's right to the relief claimed: that application in that behalf having been made the said High Court on the 13th October, 1894 issued an interim injunction, restraining the respondent until further order from erecting any building so as to obstruct the said light and air: that issues were settled for trial on the 12th March, 1895: that the case came on for trial before the said High Court when evidence both oral and documentary was adduced on either side: that on the 15th March, 1895, judgment was delivered in the said case by the said Court, holding that the appellant had acquired a prescriptive right to the access of light and air to his said house through the windows in the south wall of his house in the plaint mentioned, but that it was not a case for the grant of an injunction but for pecuniary damages, and on the same day a decree was made ordering the defendant to pay the plaintiff Rs. 4,500 damages and the costs of the suit, and dissolving the said interim injunction: that the appellant being dissatisfied with the said decree, filed his memorandum of appeal in the said Court on the 4th April, 1895: that the respondent also being dissatisfied with the said decree filed his objections against the same on the 15th April, 1895: that the said appeal and objections came on to be heard in due course before the said High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction, and on the 27th February, 1896, the said Court delivered judgment and made a decree reversing the said decree of the 15th March 1895 and dismissing the suit of the appellant with all costs: that the appellant feeling aggrieved by the said judgment and decree of the 27th February, 1896, applied to the said court on the 19th August, 1896, for leave to appeal therefrom to Your Majesty in Council which leave was granted on the usual terms which have been since duly complied with and humbly praying that Your Majesty in Council will be pleased to take his said appeal into consideration and that the said judgment and decree of the High Court at Bombay, dated the 27th February 1896, may be reversed, altered or varied or for other relief in the premises:

The Lords of the committee in obedience to Your Majesty's said general order of reference have taken the said humble petition and appeal into consideration and having heard counsel on behalf of both parties, their lordships do this day agree humbly to report to Your Majesty as their opinion that the decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the 27th February, 1896, ought to be affirmed, and this appeal dismissed. And in case Your Majesty should be pleased to approve of this report and to dismiss the said appeal, then their Lordships do direct that there be paid by the appellant to the respondent his costs of this appeal incurred in the said High Court and the sum of two hundred and eighty-two pounds, six shillings and eight pence sterling for his costs thereof incurred in England.

Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve thereof and to order as it is hereby ordered that the said decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 27th February, 1896, be and the same is hereby affirmed, and that this appeal be and the same is hereby dismissed, and the appellant is to pay to the respondent his costs of this appeal incurred in the said High Court, and the sum of two-hundred and eighty-two pounds, six shilling and eight pence sterling for his costs thereof incurred in England. Whereof the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for the time being and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.—A. W. FITZROY.

NOBODY WILL STEAL THEM.

THERE are two reasons why the Crown jewels are never stolen from the Tower of London. They are in a strong place, well guarded, and are dangerous things to handle when dishonestly come by.

Most losses of valuables are due either to carelessness on the part of the owners or custodians, or to bribery. Perhaps the burglar's vocation is under no circumstances an absolutely safe one, but not infrequently he chances upon a "job" which is both easy and lucrative. I do not mention this fact, for the unworthy purpose of inducing any of the youth of the land to enter the profession, but solely to throw illustrative light upon quite another theme. Still, there is a relation between them, and we shall hit it after we have talked a bit about the case of Mrs. Mary Rowlands, who lives in Wales.

The lady says that no longer ago than February (1898) she had a severe attack of influenza, followed by bronchitis. At this point we are concerned to know whether the influenza was in any sense responsible for the bronchitis, as cause and effect. If so, why? It is well understood, of course, in England, where influenza is so common, that other ailments do follow it; yet probably, the majority of us have not settled in our minds the reason for it.

At all events, Mrs. Rowlands had a low, bad time The trouble lingered along as, sometimes, winter does, away down into the period proper for May blossoms. She could not seem to get the better the throat ailment nor master the lethargy and weakness left her as a legacy by the influenza. Her condition may be likened unto that of a ship which has indeed survived a gale but finds herself stripped of the sails needed to enable her to take advantage of gentler winds.

The lady's hope of getting back her lost strenght by taking plenty of solid nourishing food was illusory. Every meal of that kind caused fearful distress in the stomach and acute pain at the chest. Nature distinctly repudiated the solid food, and almost as strenuously objected to the liquids, such as broths, teas, and milk. It looked as if Mrs. Rowlands must starve at her own table.

Then came on asthmatic symptoms, so bad she was often obliged to gasp for breath. Between this combination of complaints she got but little rest day or night. Soon after arose a threat of a still more serious disease—a threat happily not fulfilled. I refer to the cold, clammy sweats that broke out upon her, pointing to a fatal decline. The fear was natural as grim Consumption, with his poisoned dart often approaches by that same road.

"I became so reduced and feeble," the lady writes, "that my daughter had to nurse me constantly. I could not get into or out of bed without her help. In the house, or to others, I was of no use at all. The doctor who attended me left nothing untried that he knew of; but, in spite of all he did, I grew worse and worse.

"Where I should have been to-day, whether in the land of the living or not, who can tell, if a kind Providence had not intervened to save me? In some way my husband heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and persuaded me to try it. I began taking it and soon felt better. My appetite returned, and all kinds of food agreed with me. With plenty of nourishment I gained strength rapidly. The asthma and the bronchial trouble vanished, and almost before I could realise it, I found myself in the best of health, and have continued so to be ever since. For my remarkable and unexpected recovery I am under obligation to Mother Seigel's Syrup; and so I tell all whom I know."—(Signed) Mary Rowlands, Deri, via Cardiff, August 31, 1898.

One thing Mrs. Rowlands says in her letter which I have reserved for this place, namely that she was a dyspeptic. Her system was weakened and her blood rendered impure by indigestion. That is the main point. That is why she was open to the attacks of influenza, bronchitis, and asthma. Her body castle being weak, the precious jewel of health was stolen.

Keep the digestion strong and the blood clean and pure, by the frequent use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and there will be no soil for the germs of disease to grow in. The system, thus guarded, protects the health as the walls and doors of the Tower hold safe the Crown jewels.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—SEPTEMBER 4.

10 p.m.	80·5

TUESDAY.—SEPTEMBER 5.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	84·4

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5.

AN extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday, of 3 lakhs, on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d.

For Consols the quotation yesterday was 105 1-4ex. French Rentes remained at 100 3-4, and Paris Exchange on London at 25·24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 5-16 per cent, to £65 1-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-4 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3,3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 27 3-8d. per oz. Some £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

The Goat Skin Sales opened in London yesterday, with a good demand generally. Bombay commons were 1d. higher. The number of Skins offered was 1,428,000 Goat, and 827,000 Sheep.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was steady at closing yesterday, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports. 1,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals declined 1-64 to 3-64,d extreme quotations being 3 25-64d. for September delivery, and 3 5-16d. for January-February. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The New York Cotton Market was closed yesterday.

Locally, the cotton market has been quiet to-day, with a moderate demand.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are quiet but steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,914	bales.
Wheat	14,385	cwts.
Linseed	6,269	,,
Rapeseed	10,342	,,
Gingellyseed	1,262	,,
Poppyseed	2,189	,,
Castorseed	2,317	,,
Rice	14,824	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged; the enquiry in the market has been meagre to-day.

EXCHANGE has been steady in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate business reported done, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Francs	1·70 1-4d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has again been a weak feeling in this market with quotations given at 97 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 97 1-2 for Account, and 92 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are lifeless, and without any change in prices to speak of.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 4.

The B. I. S.N. Company's steamer Matiana, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Singapore, left Hongkong, for Bombay, to-day, the 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 1-4 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line s s City of London, 2,056 tons, Captain R Scarff, will sail to day, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s s Dumra, 752 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs. Bright, Mr. Bellima, Mr. Bonamaiet, and 120 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,563 tons, Captain J Anderson arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Rangoon, 23rd August, via Colombo, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced strong S W monsoon from Rangoon to Colombo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 754 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 2nd September, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Cross, Master MacLean, Mr and Mrs Cowasji, Mrs Perozbai and child and 194 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,143 tons, Captain H G Creft, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 21st August, with a cargo of rice. She encountered during the voyage heavy monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and fine weather from Galle to port. Captain also reports that a crew died on the 23rd August of general debility.

ARRIVALS

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Wardha s	Anderson	Rangoon, Aug. 23.
5	Booldana s	Creft	Rangoon, Aug. 21.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, Sept. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.
	Wistow Hall s	Williams	Karachi.

The steamer City of London, Captain Scarff, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London s—11 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.
Britannia s—1 cask whisky, B Smyth and Co.
Clan Stuart s—25 cases whisky, Hormasjee Eduljee Davur and Sons.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hardwick Hall s—5 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.
Wistow Hall s—6 cases soap, &c, D Dadabhoy; 12 cases stationery, F Hoosenally; 15 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormaz Sheriar.
City of London s—250 cases chemicals, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 500 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaikadum.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—5 cases old tom gin, B Smyth and Co.
Valetta s—34 cases provision, Essabhoy Moolla Abdulally.
Caledonia s—2 packages chemicals, Nadkarni and Co; 67 cases provision, D Dadabhoy; 20 bottles quick silver, R Jeewandas; 4 cases printing paper, John Dickinson and Co; 8 cases wine, Cutler Palmer and Co; 18 cases medicine, Sorabjee Pestonjee Ghandhi.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—7 bales paper, S Tyebally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Johannesberger s—10 casks chemicals, Manordas Mawjee and Co; 23 bales printing papers, Hussonally Abdulally.

FROM FIUME.

Trieste s—10 cases rectified spirit, Cantto and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Candia s—5 cases glassbeads, F R Papa and Co; 30 cases provision, Essoofally Rassooljee.
Caledonia s—20 cases provision, Currance and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Clyde s—3 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.
Caledonia s—10 cases brandy, Phillips and Co; 202 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—103 cwt deer horns 5 bales hides, Jan Mohomed Rehimtoola; 3 bales woollen carpets, Flemming Show and Co; 8 cases skins, Rustamjee Muncherjee Kooka; 7 cases brassware, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 5 cases brassware, L B Bhootwala; 50 cwt Indian candiment M M Poonjiajee and Sons 45 cwt Indian candiment, 21 cwt Bombay ducks, The Army Navy Cooperative Society 3 cases brassware; 2 cases haberdashery, 1 case woodenware, F P Shumgara 340 cwt gum, Ismail Peerbhoy Damjee, 131 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mogul s—2,000 cwt mowraseed, Wagjee Bucher 100 cwt gum, 200 cwt Myraballams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno—s 60 cwt bysabole, Rawjee Korja; 38 cwt angoor, 40 cwt senna leaves, 150 lbs cassia leaves, G M Bhesania; 52 cwt sharkfins, 2 cwt fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 14 bales twist, Union Mills.
Tientsin s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 126 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, Assur Veerjee and Co; 150 bales twist, N B Moly and Co; 250 bales twist, King Wah; 50 bales twist, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—319 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 605 bales twist, Talati and Co; 3 0 bales twist, H Cooverjee; 100 bales twist, Viram Ebrahim and Co; 811 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 33 bales twist, E Noorajin and Co; 150 tons old iron, K Nixon and Co: 100 bales twist, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co; 113 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, A Manjee and Co; 200 bales twist, P F Talati.
Parramatta s—750 bales twist, Tata and Co; 225 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 170 bales twist, N J Abraham; 80 bales twist, V Ebrahim and Co; 650 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 200 bales twist, 36 bales piece goods, R S N Talati and Co; 325 bales twist, A C A Tyeb; 500 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—50 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

LITCHFIELD—August 23, at Cawnpore, Catherine, wife of Lieutenant J W Litchfield, D A C, Commissariat Department, died in the arms of her sorrowful children after a long and painful illness, aged 44 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁎ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

DURING the few brief weeks spent in Bombay in the early days of the plague visitation by Rogers Pasha—now Sir J. G. Rogers—Chief of the Sanitary Department in Egypt—that genial, self-confident officer was shown all that was to be seen of the measures of repression then being carried out on an unexampled scale and with unremitting energy. But he made no effort to conceal his opinion that, if the measures were more drastic and carried out as he had carried through his campaign against cholera in Cairo and in Alexandria, the plague would be stamped out as easily as he dealt with the more familiar disease. He was incredulous, and, indeed, almost amused at the idea of plague taking hold of Egypt unless, indeed, it were surreptitiously introduced from native craft putting in at creeks and bays on the unfrequented western coast of the Red Sea. If a case occurred at Alexandria it would be at once detected by the argus eyes of the Sanitary Department, and the first case would be the last, or the last but one. Nothing was more simple. The patient would be at once removed to an isolated hospital: or, if death had supervened, the body would be wrapped in a burial cloth saturated in a solution of chloride of mercury: the premises disinfected: and the other occupants of the house kept under observation. In Cairo, when cholera appeared, the people bathing in the Nile at the places whence they drew their drinking water were prohibited; the Ulemas were requested to issue a fetwa forbidding the time-honoured practice of bathing in and drinking the foul water in the fountains at the mosques. The students at the great Moslem University rose in mutiny at this interference with religion. The Khedive's Mussalman troops restored order by volleys which killed scores of the rioters and wounded many more. Cholera disappeared in an incredibly short time. Rogers Pasha is one of the large and highly respectable group of medical practitioners who do not believe in bacteriology and prophylactics. They were taught to wait until a man fell ill before dosing him with medicine, the proper office of which is to cure disease when it arises. The notion of plying healthy people with strange, new-fangled preparations to prevent their falling ill could only occur to men like M. Pasteur and M. Haffkine, who had never walked the hospitals or studied pathology. He set no store on inoculation; like the Surgeon-General of the Presidency, he did not believe in it, holding it to be a scientific toy. Moreover, how could a whole population be inoculated to forestall an epidemic? It is impracticable. We cannot affect to ignore that views of this kind were entertained by others than Rogers Pasha. Even the sublime confidence with which he looked forward to the prompt suppression of plague, if a case or two occurred in the larger cities in the Khedive's Dominions, has been fully equalled by the absolute certitude of Dr. Reid that there would be no recurrence of plague in Poona this year. His organisation was so complete, so efficient, in every respect so reliable, that any recurrence of the epidemic was out of the question. The reply of the plague to that vaunting is a visitation, which has been more destructive to life than the three previous epidemics all told. In such matters there should be no shouting until you are out of the wood.

A letter appeared from Sir J. G. Rogers in the *Times* of the 7th August, in which he gave full expression to his views of the shortcomings of Indian plague administration, and scouted the fallacy of inoculation. He was even so rash—so little did he really know of the matter—as to assert that the statistics of the results of inoculation are incorrect and unreliable. M. W. H. Haffkine, who makes it a rule of his laborious life not to waste an hour on controversy, leaving misrepresentations to be confronted by events, has sent to the *Times* a brief resume of his view of the conditions in which general measures and inoculation should be employed in combating the plague. So much misapprehension prevails on this subject that it is well to reproduce textually M. Haffkine's clear and authoritative presentation of it:—"At the appearance in a locality of what is believed to be the first case, or cases, of plague, and if it is considered by responsible authorities plausible that the isolation-disinfection plan, promptly applied, can be carried out in a complete and effective manner, every effort in that direction should be made, alone or with the addition of inoculation. When cases begin to crop up in spite of those initial efforts, or when the first information is received only after a succession of cases have already taken place, and the sources of infection are not known, or when it is at once clear that the personal staff and the resources available are inadequate for a thorough application of the general measures, an alternative should be open to the affected part of the population—either to submit to the isolation plan, or protect themselves by inoculation." M. Haffkine declines to discuss the aspersions which form the chief subject-matter of Sir J. G. Rogers' letter. But Mr. Reginald Gilbert and Mrs. Slater, L.R.C.P., who took an active share in three campaigns against plague in Bombay, show no such forbearance. In a letter to the *Times* of the 15th August they express their surprise at Sir J. G. Rogers' want of acquaintance with M. Haffkine's system of inoculation, and his ignorance of plague matters in Bombay. They are not surprised at the charge that the eminent specialist is not a medical man, for it has been heard before, and is always the first line of attack. The second has been that M. Haffkine is a Russian Jew. This irrelevant allegation was only whispered in Bombay; but it was freely used, and very detrimentally, on the other side of India, a fact the more discreditable to the officials concerned seeing that he had come to India at the pressing request of Lord Dufferin, when British Ambassador at Paris. He proceeded, at the instance of the Government of India, to Bombay in October 1896 to find the means of staving off the threatened mortality from plague. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and Dr. Weir welcomed him warmly, and gave what assistance they could.

Undoubtedly Mr. Gilbert and Mrs. Slater are justified in stating that there was a vexatious secret opposition to M. Haffkine in Bombay on the absurd ground of race and nationality. M. Haffkine has lived all that down, and he is now not only a man of European reputation, advising the British Government as to the measures to be taken to resist an invasion of plague in England, but is popular and beloved in Bombay. The two correspondents, who happened to be in North Britain when Rogers Pasha's ingenious epistle saw the light, testify to the depth and intensity of this feeling by the warmth with which they defend him from an unwarrantable attack. They point out that, when he foretold in the report of Dr. Manser's Committee, which recommended the regulation sanitary measures, that the plague could not be driven out of Bombay by such measures, he understood the situation which the medical gentlemen on that committee did not realise. Notwithstanding a lavish expenditure in disinfection and cleaning, and the untiring energies of a devoted staff, there have been three recurring epidemics. Bombay is now threatened with a fourth. The one effectual safeguard is inoculation "applied wholesale." That is the view of everyone who is familiar with the dismal history of the last three years, and compares the experiences of Poona, which rejected inoculation, and Bombay, which very partially resorted to it, and those of Hubli, Dharwar, and Damaun, where practically the whole population, aggregating over a hundred thousand, was inoculated. Rogers Pasha is sanguine that he has stamped out the plague in Alexandria, where it made its appearance only in May last. But the epidemic period for plague in Egypt begins in November and lasts until St. John's Day, the 24th June. Mrs. Slater, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Herbert Birdwood are not unduly pessimistic in holding that it is premature to assume that Sir J.G. Rogers' sanitary measures will be effective in preventing an epidemic of plague in Alexandria.

IN the Dreyfus case the witnesses seem to revel in giving hear-say evidence. The latest instance of the kind is that of an Austrian refugee, named Cernuschi, who tells the Court that, before the conviction of Dreyfus in 1894, an officer on the German staff informed him that a French officer of that name was giving very valuable information. It is strange that an officer of the staff should have confided a State secret of such importance to a foreigner—a refugee from his own country. It is equally strange that so remarkable a revelation should only now be disclosed when the retrial of Dreyfus is drawing to an end. But, after all, was it more strange that M. Cavaignac should tell the Court that the Austrian Attache, Colonel Schneider, had declared in writing that Dreyfus was guilty? Colonel Schneider promptly denounced the letter attributed to him as a forgery, wholly misrepresenting his view of the Dreyfus case. General Billot, another ex-Minister of War, told the Court the absurd story that a man named Villon overheard two German officers in a railway train tell one another that Dreyfus was betraying the secrets of the French War Office to Germany. What discreet officer of the Germany Staff would mention such an important secret in the hearing of a French eaves-dropper! It is admitted that "leakages" occurred before Dreyfus entered the War Office, and continued after he was sent to the Devil's Island. The damning significance of that fact has escaped the intelligence of the *Etat Majeure*, and apparently of the Rennes Court-Martial.

IT is not surprising to find that in a land like India there is a place where alleged miraculous cures "by faith alone" have been going on for a period, and to an extent, compared with which the shrine of Lourdes is but a feeble, immature sort of miracle. It would have been a subject for marvel if India had not possessed just such a point of pilgrimage among its manifold wonders. But it is perhaps necessary to explain that we are indebted to the *Catholic Register* for the account of this Indian Lourdes, which is situated at Valangani, a little village on the Coromandel Coast. The shrine is located on the bank of a small back-water, eight miles from the terminus of the South Indian Railway at Negapatam, in the Tanjore district of Madras. While the Lourdes miracle came into existence only forty years ago, through the remarkable vision of a girl to whom the Madonna was said to have appeared, the Velangani miracle was started by a poor Portuguese sailor, whose mental vision could only conjure up a view of the distant but terrestrial shore. The glimpse of heaven that he sighed for was a sight of the nearest land, and while adrift in mid-ocean he vowed that, if allowed to continue his existence here below, he would build an altar at his first landing place. He was tossed ashore at Velangani and straightway carried out his promise. We have it on the authority of our Catholic contemporary that miraculous cures have been going on for over a century at this place, and it is estimated that an average of 30,000 men, women, and children, suffering from various diseases, visit the shrine every year. There is a sort of hospital-church dedicated to "Our Lady of Health," to which, we are told, "thousands upon thousands of not Catholics alone, but of Protestants and heathens as well, flock throughout the year." These pilgrims, we are further informed, come not from India alone but from the Far East and from Africa. The record of the "cures" effected at Velangani since its miraculous healing powers were discovered would, therefore, total up to several millions. And, by way of establishing the miracle beyond all doubt, our contemporary ingenuously publishes no fewer than four testimonials. Two of these relate to cures of cataract, the third was the cure of an internal complaint, and in the other the writer declares that he was cured of "a shooting pain in his right arm"! After this the halt, the lame, and the blind will doubtless make their way to Velangani in increased numbers; and it almost seems that the authorities are missing the real specific for plague.

THERE are several points in the Annual Provincial Report of the Civil Veterinary Department which are of great interest to military men. The provision of suitable animals for transport purposes is most important, and in the work accomplished in the year under review the subject of mule-breeding, which was referred to in the report of the Transport Committee, has received attention. The Punjab Government has undertaken to largely increase the number of Imperial donkeys in the Province, and reports have been called for on certain points raised by the Committee. Reference is made to the scheme which has been introduced in the North-Western Provinces of supplying cast mares to zamindars free of payment on condition that each mule produced shall be sold to Government. It is thought that a similar scheme might possibly be found to work well in the Punjab province. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that, as regards the class of horse to be maintained by District Boards, the wishes of the zamindar should be a first consideration. The latter favour the use of the pony rather than the horse, but it is open to question whether the produce of this combination will attain the object of the Government of India—the increase in the size of indigenous stock—as effectively as by employing the horse. The inadequacy of the veterinary staff was emphasised during the serious outbreak of rinderpest in the Delhi and Gurgaon districts, and the Government of India have already approved of the appointment to the staff of a third superintendent, who will devote all his time to the cattle of the province. It is hoped that the Director of Land Records will soon be able to submit a detailed scheme for the re-organisation of the staff of veterinary assistants, who, under the guidance of the third superintendent, would form a useful agency for dealing with cattle disease. There are now ten veterinary dispensaries in the province, the last being opened at Ferozepore during the year, while at Sialkot the dispensary has done most useful work.

THE plague returns for the Bombay Presidency are not of a cheering nature, as the figures for the week ending September 1st indicate an increase of 749 cases and 579 deaths. In many of the districts the total mortality is greatly in excess of what it should be after allowing for deaths due to plague, and there is reason to surmise that a large number of deaths due to plague are concealed or ascribed to other diseases. Bombay City returns 137 cases and 117 deaths, the total mortality being 707, but the quinquennial average, however, is only 568. The severity of the plague continues in Poona City, 1,086 persons succumbing during the week, while the exodus from the City to the Poona District is shown in the fact that the number of cases and deaths have increased 50 per cent. It is very virulent at Nasik, the advance there being 30 per cent. in both cases and deaths, the figures totalling to 800 and 565. Sholapur and Ahmednagar record excessive increases, and, although the number of cases in Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country is the same, the deaths have risen from 487 to 538. Plague is again recruding in the Aundh State, the advance being nearly 200 per cent. compared with the previous week. In Kaira District there is also an advance and in Ahmedabad there was an imported case. At Broach, Surat, Thana, Khandesh, Baroda and Belgaum the tendency is upward, and at Dharwar the deaths have advanced from 129 to 155. There is again a decrease in Bijapur District, and this week Kanara District is free, while Janjira State only reports a single indigenous case and no deaths, where last week there were seven cases and seven deaths.

THE new building for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China will be, commenced immediately on the large site west of Albert Buildings from the designs prepared by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C. I. E. The contract for the general work has been let to Messrs. Venkoo Baloo and Co., the well-known firm of contractors who constructed the Municipal Buildings and many other large works. The contract for steel work has been let to Messrs. George Service and Co., another well-known local firm.

OWING to the scarcity of fodder at Karachi and Mandvi it has become necessary to export grass, bran and cotton seed from both places. A B. I. S. N. s. s. recently landed over 4,000 bags of seed and a quantity of grass at Mandvi, and owing to the famine there the Rao of Cutch very considerably removed the Customs duty on grain and articles of food, so as to keep down the prices as much as possible.

THE Manmad-Jalna Section of the Hyderabad-Godavery Railway will be formally opened for a hundred and forty miles or thirty miles beyond Jalna in the Nizam's Territory on October 1st.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the Hon Mr. Justice Crowe and a special jury tried the case of one Ambajee Luxumon, a middle-aged Maratha, who was charged with having on the morning of the 17th July last, committed murder by causing the death of one Bayabai, woman, in the room of a chawl at Churneywady. The chawl belonged to the deceased's mother; and although not married to him, Bayabai had been living with Ambajee for about ten years. On the 16th July, the accused and Bayabai had been drinking; and at the latter's special desire, they went out for a drive, during which they finished the liquor that had remained in the bottle. On returning home from the drive, the prisoner, who was detained some time outside the house, saw reason to suspect Bayabai of misconduct, and the consequence was a quarrel which was continued the whole night and resulted in the death of the woman. The jury could not agree to a verdict, and while six were for a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide, three were for that of guilty of murder. His lordship said he could not accept the verdict of the majority and discharged the jury.

THE Tinnevelly Special Sessions opened on Monday for the trial of rioters, when some Maravars, including a local village magistrate and two women, were charged with arson and dacoity on the 12th June. The case is proceeding.

MADRAS may safely be counted on to supply a crew for the Hooghly Challenge Cup at the C. R. C. regatta as C. R. S. Walker is going as strong as ever down there and stroked his crew to victory in the Madras Challenge Cup at their recent regatta. The new boats ordered by the C. R. C. are expected to arrive within the next fortnight to the relief, probably, of the aspirants to rowing honours who have been undergoing the delightful process of tubbing for some time past. A regatta on a small scale will probably be got up for their special benefit before the Inter-Presidential one fixed for November.

THE Government of Mysore intend to take over the salt monopoly of the Cochin State. Although the terms of the contract are not yet known, still the Durbar is assured that there will be no loss in the transaction. Cochin salt is considered by experts to be far superior in quality to that of Government and that imported from Tuticorin, and hence the very great demand for it.

IN one of the cases by the Bank of Madras against Oleganathan Chetty, for Rs. 10,240 due on several promissory notes, Mr. Cooke, the Acting District Judge, Colombo, has allowed an order to be issued directing the Principal Medical Officer to bring into Court a sum of money seized in his hands, and due to the defendant in this case for provisions supplied to the Lunatic Asylum.

REPORTS from beyond the frontier state that severe fighting has taken place towards Peojdeh between Sirdar Muhammad Ismail Khan, son of the notorious Isa Khan, and Colonel Nur Muhammad Khan, commanding the Ameer's troops. The former is said to have had four thousand sowars, while the latter had only one regiment available, and the consequence was that the Ameer's people suffered heavily at first, but on reinforcements arriving from the nearest post, Ismail Khan was defeated, and escaped into Russian territory.

THE Government of Bengal have directed that a Court for the trial of Mr. Skinner, Pilot of the Scindia, in connection with the Scindia-Resolute collision be constituted under act 12 of 1859.

ON Friday morning a daring dacoity was committed in the house of one Golam Akbar Ostaga of Gogadangah, on the borders of Ballyganj. A gang of about ten or fifteen up-country men, armed with *lathis* and pickaxes broke into the house of the complainant and decamped with jewellery valued at Rs. 1000. The dacoits fled in the direction of the railway line thence to Tiljalla Road, and finally made good their escape into the jurisdiction of the Bengal Police.

THE outer bund of the Mozafferpore lake has, as might have been expected after such heavy rain, again been giving trouble and has nearly gone in one place. Thanks to the bamboo defences the banks have not so far been cut away to any extent, though the butts have again commenced to fall into the river. Last week the whole town of Mozafferpore was flooded, seven inches of rain having fallen in thes night. Fortunately the Ganges has been abnormally low during August and consequently, although the Gunduk and Baughmuttie rivers have been full up, yet the mother stream has drained a great quantity of their surplage.

THE Hentzi memorial erected to the memory of General Hentzi and the soldiers who fell with him in defending the fortress of Ofen against the Hungarians in 1849, which has been removed from its former site in the Georgs Platz to the garden of the Infantry Cadets' School, Buda-Pesth, was on Aug. 12 formally inaugurated on its new site. The removal of this monument is a concession to Hungarian sentiment, for which the Hungarians are largely indebted to the Emperor. The ceremony, at which the Archduke Joseph was present on behalf of the Emperor, was attended with great military display, detachments of all the troops forming the garrison being drawn up around the monument.

HIGH prices are beginning to tell upon the hungry, and it will not, perhaps, be surprising to hear of a case of grain loot now and then. On the night of the 28th, between the hours of 8 and 9, and close by the village of Dhanaula, and 13 miles from Gurgaon, a band of plunderers set upon a string of country carts laden with bags of grain "en route" to the Gurgaon market, and carried off six bags. Lathis were used both for offence and defence, and not a few hard blows given, although no one was killed. The road on which this robbery took place is generally well frequented, and is in fact the main road which leads out into the district. The early hour of the attack shows the recklessness of the thieves, especially as Dhanaula is but a short way from the large village of Sohna.

A PETITION of citizens of Lahore to the Viceroy upon the subject of the Punjab Courts Act Amendment Bill urges that the proposed alterations in the law are retrogressive, unsuited to the people of the Province, and will become injurious. The petitioners submit that the population is not abnormally litigious as stated in the Bill, and that even granting that curtailment of the number of second appeals is desirable, the proposed alteration will not curtail but abolish them entirely. If, however, curtailment is deemed necessary, the petitioners suggest that instead of making the principles of such curtailment entirely pecuniary, Chapter XIII. of the Civil Procedure Code be extended to the Punjab. The petitioners point out that instead of being allowed the right to be heard they are only allowed the right to apply to the Chief, Court for the exercise of a discretionary power and that only under onerous conditions.

IT is officially announced that Cape Colony ha joined the Imperial Penny Postage Union, with effect from the 1st of the present month.

THE Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal sat again in Paris on August 12, when Mr. Soley, one of the junior counsel for Venezuela, began an address dealing with the historical facts of the case from 1814 down to the present day.

THE official Customs returns show that the imports into France during the first seven months of current year amounted in value to 2,508,229,000 frs., as compared with 2,765,920,000 frs. in the corresponding period of 1898. The exports amounted in value to 2,209,976,000 frs., against 1,953,533,000 frs. last year.

THE Madrid *Official Gazette* publishes the finding of the court-martial on the generals and other officers concerned in the capitulation of Santiago, all of whom it exonerates The Court, however, orders a fresh inquiry to be opened to fix the responsibility for the lack of military supplies, &c., which made the capitulation inevitable

A "Times" telegram of Aug. 11 from Belgrade said:—Within the last two days both the Minister of the Interior, M. Andonovitch, and the Minister of Commerce M. Lozanitch, have handed in their resignations which have been accepted A royal ukase appoints the present Minister of Finance, M. Petrovitch to be interim Minister of Commerce, and M Genshitch, formerly Prefect of Nish, to be Minister of the Interior

SIR NICHOLAS O'CONOR presented a Note to the Porte on Aug. 15 specifying three points as the basis of a permanent arrangement on the Quay Question—(1) tariff revision within five years; (2) a reduction to ten per cent of the twenty per cent extra dues charged on goods landed from vessels not mooring to the quay; (3) mooring dues of twenty centimes per ton to cover eight days. Therefore vessels sailing before eight days expire must be permitted to complete them without further charge on their return. Sir Nicholas O'Conor's third point applies to vessels partly discharging and relading at a Euxine port.

ACCORDING to telegrams received in London the expedition sent out by the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases under the direction of Major Ross has arrived at Free Town (Sierra Leone) all well, and was accorded a good reception. Major Nathan, the acting governor of the colony, in writing to Mr. A. L. Jones, of Liverpool, said: "I will do what I can to assist the research expedition which is coming out here so excellently recommended to me by the School of Tropical Medicine, by Mr. Chamberlain, by Miss Kingsley, and yourself. I trust that one result that it will lead to will be the establishment here (Sierra Leone) of a bacteriological laboratory."

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News writes:—From Athens I learn that the Emperor William is taking a great interest in the reorganisation of the Greek Army. On the occasion of the recent visit of the Greek Crown Prince to Kiel his Majesty said to him, "You must create an army worthy the glorious name of your country, but you must make haste, for otherwise the existence of the State is at stake. I love your country, and this was just the reason why I advised her not to wage war. Now I give you, for the same reason, the advice to organise a strong army as quickly as possible."

AN interesting experiment, writes a Wynaad correspondent, is being carried out upon one tea property, where the manager is furnishing his neighbour with a highly novel object-lesson as to the results of a chronic growth of weeds through the tea, it being assumed that by keeping the ground judiciously carpeted with weeds, more or less all the year round, all wash will be obviated, the surface soil shaded, and a considerable outlay under weeding saved. Provided the experiment proves permanently beneficial to the tea, there can be little doubt that a similar system will be tried on other gardens on the plateau, especially if both the quantity and quality of leafis enhanced and improved.

CONSULAR reports do not offer encouragement to those who are looking for the rehabilitation of the tea trade of China. From Canton Mr. Consul R. W Mansfield reports that the decaying tea trade again diminished by over 500,000lbs. A dry spring and an insurrection in June in close proximity to the tea districts may to some extent have affected the trade, but the real reason for the decline is the steady falling off in the demand for Canton scented capers on the London market. What demand there is is more and more for low-priced teas for blending purposes, and a few more years will probably see even this small demand disappear. The quality of the teas was fully up to the average standard, and they were exceptionally well scented. Taken as a whole, the year was a fairly profitable one, both to the foreign merchants and to the native dealers. Long-leaf scented Orange Pekoe and Canton Congou. seems to be going entirely out of consumption. The total export of tea for 1898 was 4,163,000 lbs., of which nearly three-quarters was sent by junk to Hong-Kong.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARREST OF A JOURNALIST AT JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Mr. Pakeman, the editor of the "Johannesburg Leader," has been liberated on bail.

The State Attorney of the Transvaal denies that warrants have been issued against Mr. Monypenny and other Uitlanders.

A subordinate official at Johannesburg apprehended Mr. Pakeman without the State Attorney's cognizance.

WARLIKE RUMOURS.

All kinds of warlike rumours are being published in the Uitlander papers at the Cape.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN RETURNS TO LONDON.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was at Birmingham, unexpectedly returned to London to-day.

MEETING OF CABINET MINISTERS EXPECTED.

SEPT. 5.

It is stated that the other Ministers besides Mr. Chamberlain are returning to town to attend a Cabinet Council.

CONFERENCE AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE

Mr. Chamberlain held a Conference with the heads of the Colonial Office yesterday.

THE PRESENT ASPPECT OF THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

PARIS, SEPT. 4.

The evidence at the Dreyfus trial to-day was of a sensational character.

M. Cernuschi, a Hungarian refugee, deposed that a staff officer of a certain Central European Power informed him, prior to the arrest of Captain Dreyfus, that he (Dreyfus) was giving out valuable information.

Captain Cuignet deposed to the existence of fresh Dreyfus documents not yet submitted to the Court, the production of which has been ordered by the Court.

PARIS, SEPT. 5.

The general impression to-day in regard to Captain Dreyfus's chances of acquittal is pessimistic in consequence of M. Cernuschi's evidence.

FORMAL DEMAND OF THE ACCUSED'S COUNSEL.

Maitre Labori to-day formally applied to the Court to request the Government to ask the Foreign Powers to furnish the document mentioned in the bordereau for the purpose of showing Captain Dreyfus innocent, and added he would summon Messieurs Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi if they were willing to testify.

THE FRENCH SENATE SUMMONED.

The French Senate has been summoned to meet on the 18th instant to try M. Deroulede and his co-plotters.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 4.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Public Worship have both resigned. This, coupled with the dismissal of minor officials, is traceable to the Emperor's annoyance at the rejection of the Canal Bill.

ITALY AND CHINA.

ROME, SEPT. 4.

China has offered to Italy the mining rights at Ningchai in Chekiang. The Italians, however, consider this unsatisfactory.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

The plague returns for the week ending last Saturday show a further great increase, the deaths throughout India having gone up to 4,456 against 3,921 in the previous seven days, owing to the enhanced severity about Poona, which city records 1,062 deaths, while in the district around there have been 352 deaths. Bombay city had 113 deaths, Karachi city one death, Bombay presidency 4,142 deaths; of which Nasik district had 551, Kholapore State 496, Belgaum district 466, and Satara district 296. The Madras presidency returns three deaths, Central Provinces 24, Mysore State 120, and Calcutta 53, while the rest of India is clear of the disease.

CATTLE RAIDING ON THE FRONTIER.

Some armed men last Tuesday raided a herd of bullocks near Shinkai, close to the Thal border of the Kurrum Valley.

They also took two men prisoners, who were afterwards released. Pursuit parties went out, but failed to overtake the marauders.

The flocks of a Nasir were looted by a number of Waziris last Saturday, near Gulkach Post. The Zhob Levies pursued the raiders and recovered the sheep, one Waziri being killed in the encounter.

THE WINTER MANŒUVRES.

The Government of India have sanctioned the Imperial Service Troops taking part in the coming winter manœuvres, and it is settled that the Mysore cavalry will join the concentration camp near Bangalore. For other corps arrangements are not yet complete, as they necessarily depend on whether the famine extends or the reverse, it being obviously undesirable to march troops through districts in which supplies and water are insufficient even for the inhabitants. On this account Bhopal has wisely decided against taking part in the Mhow manœuvres, and the Bikanir Camel Corps will probably be kept at home for the same reason. Regarding other States the matter will be settled later.

PLAGUE IN EUROPE.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, LONDON, ON THE QUI-VIVE

Mons. Haffkine has two months' extension leave at Home to enable his advising the Local Government Board, London, on the subject of plague protective measures should the disease make its way from Portugal to the British Isles.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 5.

Sir Vikar-Ul-Oomrah, on behalf of His Highness the Nizam, will formally open the first section of the Hyderabad-Godavery Railway, over the 140 miles from Manmad to Jalna, on 1st October, when there will be great doings at Manmad.

AN ESTATE MANAGER ON TRIAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, SEPT. 5.

Mr. Meruji, First Class Magistrate, Gondal, is engaged in hearing an important case, in which a Vahivatdar, named Hemchand Hansraj, is charged under Sections 379, 420, 468, and 477 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Shukhel, Government Pleader, prosecutes, and Mr. Pestonji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, from Bombay, instructed by Mr. Dave and Mr. Mahansang, pleaders, defends. About 24 witnesses have been examined on behalf of the prosecution and they were cross-examined at some length. Mr. Taleyarkhan addressed the court, to-day, why charges should not be framed and the accused bailed.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

R. A. "A" TEAM VS. POONA GYMKHANA

POONA, SEPT. 5.

The Poona Junior Polo Tournament commenced this afternoon on the Poona ground. The day was rather hot, but during the evening a large number of spectators assembled. The first match was between R. A. "A" Team and the Poona Gymkhana. The former consisted of Messrs. Montressor (1), Bond (2), Byron (captain) (3), and Newman (back). The latter was composed of Captain Grey (1), Mr. Jay (2), Captain Wilkinson (captain) (3) and Mr. Williams (back). Umpires—Major Kirk and Captain Luard. Time-keeper—Mr. Gledstanes.

First Chukker—Bond opened the game for the R. A., but had not gone very far when his pony tripped and fell over. He was soon back on another mount, and secured an easy goal. The advantage, though easily got, was not easily maintained, as Wilkinson quickly scored for his side. After this play was slow, and was mostly confined to the Poona half, when the bell rang. Time—5 minutes, 20 seconds. Score—One goal all.

Second Chukker—This was started in the R A half, where it went behind the goal-line, and was brought back by Byron, but Wilkinson with some fine strokes forced it in again. Montressor had a chance and rushed it out, and Byron, finding the ground open, hit well, but unfortunately it went wide. Time—5 minutes, 36 secs. Score—One goal all.

Third Chukker.—Wilkinson hit out and carried the ball a short distance, when Montressor deprived him of it. The R. A. showed better combination, but a foul was given against them. Nothing, however, came of it. After some give-and-take play the Gunners got one. Byron put in a splendid long shot, which, though just missing a goal, secured a subsidiary; and Newman scored the second goal amidst cheers. Score—R. A., 2 goals, 1 subsidiary to the Gymkhana's 1 goal. Time—5 minutes, 59 seconds.

Fourth Chukker—Wilkinson continued to take the bulk of his side's work. The R. A. made tracks for the other goal. Though Williams fenced for a time, Montressor managed to get through and score a subsidiary. This was followed by a goal put in by Bond, and another subsidiary by the same player gave the Gunners the lead and practically assured them of victory. The Gymkhana made an attempt to retrieve matters, but Jay, in making a good effort was given off-side, Score—R A. 4 goals, 3 subsidiaries; Gymkhana, 1 goal. Time—6 minutes, 3 seconds.

Last Chukker.—A brave attempt was made by the Gymkhana, but their opponents were too strong, and the game ended in favour of the R A. by 4 goals, 3 subsidiaries, to one goal.

20th HUSSARS v 1st MADRAS LANCERS

The second match was between the 20th Hussars and 1st Madras Lancers The former was composed of:—Messrs Percy-Smith (1), Gibbs (2), Goring (3), and Lee (captain) (back); and the latter of Mr. Strong (1), Captain Arnold (2), Captain Faunce (captain) (3), and Mr Popham (back).

First Chukker.—The Hussars became aggressors in soon after the start, but the ball went out. Faunce carried it in and Arnold took possession and drove the ball near the goal, but it was forced out again.

Centre play was then witnessed. Faunce, however, got an opportunity and made the first score, a subsidiary, for his side Lee with a back-hand stroke also scored a subsidiary. Score—One subsidiary all. Time—5 minutes, 27 seconds.

Second Chukker.—Both sides played a dashing game. The Hussars' back was rather a dangerous man and the Lancers' back had his work cut out for him in watching. The Hussars' back scored a goal, and a subsidiary followed by another goal, put in by Percy-Smith and Goring, came soon after. Score—Hussars, 3 goals, 2 subsidiaries to the Lancers' 1 subsidiary. Time—5 mins, 25 secs.

Third Chukker.—The Hussars forced the pace and Goring added a long-shot subsidiary. The Lancers made some good back-hand strokes, and Faunce succeeded in making a goal. Score—Hussars 4 goals, 4 subsidiaries, to the Lancers' 1 goal. Time—5 mins, 48 sec.

Fourth Chukker.—The Lancers got away at the start, but were not permitted to go far. Gibbs hit a subsidiary. The better mounts of the Hussars showed conspicuously out in this Chukker, and their better combination triumphed. Gibbs added another goal, but the Lancers were unable to achieve anything. Score—Hussars 5 goals, 5 subsidiaries, to the Lancers' 1 goal and 1 subsidiary. Time—6 minutes, 54 secs.

Last Chukker.—This was of very short duration, 1 minute and 26 secs., but the Hussars were able to get another goal, thus winning the match by 6 goals and 5 subsidiaries to the Lancers' 1 goal and 1 subsidiary.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. ROYAL SCOTS.

The third match was between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Scots. The former consisted of Messrs. Back (1), J. Corbett (2), the Hon. Thesiger (4), and Stracey (back); and the latter of Capt. Jack (1), Capt. Duncan (2), Mr. Drysdale (3), and Capt. Macgregor (back).

First Chukker—Drysdale broke away after the throw-in, but Stracey deprived him. Back took the ball in and Corbett got on and hit a subsidiary, which was followed immediately by a goal. The Scots after this tried to retrieve matters, but were unable to get through. Corbett scored another goal, which be followed up by another subsidiary. Score—Bombay Gymkhana, 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries to the Scots' nil. Time—5 minutes 44 secs.

Second Chukker—Drysdale again opened the play but with more success, as he managed to get in and score a goal for his side. The Scots appeared to wake up and McGregor brought the ball out of his half; Duncan carried it on, and Lock hit the second goal amid applause. On restarting the Scots became the aggressors Thesiger relieved the pressure for a time but Duncan nearly got in. Though temporarily foiled he renewed he attack, and, with Drysdale to back him, he scored a goal. Score—Royal Scots 3 goals to the Gymkhana's 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries. Time—5 minutes, 18 seconds.

Third Chukker—This was decidedly a fast one and was followed with great interest. Duncan made an attempt but did not succeed. Bombay then suddenly made a vigorous attack, led by Corbett, who was well-seconded by Back, who scored a goal. Score—Bombay Gymkhana 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries to the Scots' 3 goals. Time—5 minutes 10 secs.

Fourth Chukker—The Scots were confined to their half of the ground. Drysdale, however, drawing out of the crush, hit a subsidiary. Some brilliant individual play was witnessed, Thesiger and Lock doing good work. Score—Bombay 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries. to the Scots' 3 goals and 1 subsidiary.

Last Chukker—This was best in the lot, both sides being equally balanced and nothing was scored. Bombay thus won the match by 1 subsidiary.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There is a possibility of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Central Meeting not coming off this year on account of plague, but local meetings will be held at different stations.

THE SANDHURST FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Under instructions from Head-Quarters the date of the Sandhurst Football Tournament has been postponed from the 12th September to the third week in October on account of the prevalence of plague.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

There were 100 cases and 95 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 110: in Kasba, 18 cases and 16 deaths; in Sadasev, 16 cases; in Somwar, 11 cases and seven deaths; in Raviwar 11 cases, 9 deaths; in Sukerwar, Narayen, and Shanwar, 6 cases each; in the District, 16 cases and 8 deaths; in Wadgaon, 8 cases; in the Cantonment, 15 cases and 12 deaths; in Sholapur Bazaar, 7 cases; and in the suburban area, 4 cases and 1 death,

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

The business at the Legislative Council Meeting, next Friday, will include the passing of the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, postponed from last meeting; also the presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Foreign Press Messages Copyright Bill; and the introduction of the Currency Bill.

It is understood that it is now settled to postpone the passing of the Foreign Press Messages Bill to the Calcutta Session, with a view of enabling local opinion to be more fully represented in discussing it than would have been the case if it had been passed, as at first proposed, during the Simla Session.

It is understood that the Currency Bill, to be introduced next Friday, includes only the declaring of the sovereign as legal tender in India. A Bill to complete the carrying out of the recommendations of the Currency Commission by opening the Indian mints to the coinage of gold into sovereigns will, however, be passed next cold weather in Calcutta. It was originally intended to pass both the portions of the recommendations of the Currency Commission during the Simla Session. It is understood, however, that this been found impracticable owing to the time it takes to get the necessary proclamation issued at Home declaring sovereigns coined in India legal tender throughout the British Empire. As, therefore, the coinage of gold could not in any case commence in India until next cold weather, owing to the necessary machinery having to be imported, no time will be really lost, the pushing through in Simla of the only portion of the Currency Commission's recommendation which can be immediately carried into effect being an earnest of the Government of India's determination to lose no time in bringing the whole scheme into operation.

TRANSFERS OF DISTRICT OFFICIALS TO BE MINIMISED.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

The questions of reducing transfers of district officials and also of improving the Indian Police are not being lost sight of by the Government of India. It is not yet possible to say how soon orders will issue upon them, as an immense amount has first to be done in the way of collecting opinions from local authorities, and no steps can be taken until the whole matter has been most fully looked into. It is looked upon, however, as of the greatest importance, and nothing will be allowed to stand in the way of its early consideration

PRESIDENCY-PARSEE RETURN MATCH ABANDONED.

SEPOYS SENTENCED FOR BURGLARY.

Owing to the inability of the Parsees to get up an eleven strong enough to meet the Presidency the annual match at Poona has been abandoned.

The case in which sepoys Hydershaw and Faruk of the Second Grenadiers and three shopkeepers, who were charged with committing burglary in St. Mary's Church, and with stealing articles from the room of Dr. Easton and others, came before Rao Saheb Damodher Mudlier, and the first two were sentenced to 3 months

LECTURE BY GENERAL BERESFORD-LOVETT.

COMMENTS BY THE MILITARY MEMBER.

Sir Edwin Collen presided at General Beresford-Lovett's lecture, to-day, on the First Taking of Delhi, and, in thanking the lecturer at the close, pointed out the example which Lord Lake's Campaign affords of the use of cavalry and of the manœuvre of a pretended retirement, which is possible only with good troops.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Wintour, Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort William, vacates that appointment on the 10th instant., Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Money from Allahabad succeeding him.

Major-General Sir A. Hunter, Commanding Quetta District, has arrived in Simla on a short visit to the Commander-in-Chief.

Major Worledge, from the 45th Sikhs, is appointed Commandant, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Veterinary-Majors F. F. Crawford and C. Rutherford, Veterinary-Captain W. R. Walker, and Veterinary-Lieutenants H. P. Turnbull, E. E. Martin, W. N. Wright, W. A. McDrigall, F. S. Baldrey, and F. W. Wilson proceed home shortly tour-expired.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

RANGOON, SEPT. 5.

The hearing of the Outrage Case was resumed to-day. The Recorder passed orders on the admissibility of statements made to the Regimental Officers and the Court of Enquiry, refusing to admit them on the ground that Major Morse, a person in authority, had held out inducements to the accused to make the statements in question. The case for the prosecution then closed. Mr. Vansomeren, for the defence, said he did not propose calling any witnesses. Accused, examined by the Court, said he did not wish to make any statement. Mr. Fox, addressing the Court, said he had hoped to produce satisfactory evidence, first, that the woman had been outraged, and, secondly, that the present accused was concerned in it. On the first point complete evidence had been produced, but on the second point he had failed. The evidence of Major Morse was the first indication to any one connected with the prosecution in any way of his having made any statement at all to the accused. It was very unfortunate that what Major Morse had stated to the accused was not disclosed before the Cantonment Magistrate; if this had been done there would have been no committal of Thorpe, and much labour and time would have been saved to the judge and jury. The question whether this particular accused committed rape or not rests entirely on the evidence of Sullivan. Counsel continued:—"In my opening address I told you that I was not putting forward Sullivan as a witness of truth, and his story, as I believed it would be told, would be absolutely inconsistent with the story I ask you to believe on the evidence of the native witnesses. What I said in my opening address, as regards Sullivan, I in no way retract. I emphasize what I said. It must be apparent to you he has lost himself in a maze by different versions he has given. The question was whether, as reasonable men, the jury could act upon Sullivan's statements. Sullivan must be regarded in the light of an accomplice, and, in a case of such gravity, I could not ask the jury to accept his evidence without corroboration. In conclusion, I do not ask you to act in any spirit of vindictiveness, or from a feeling that, because a crime has been committed, somebody must be punished. It would be shocking, indeed, to suggest that, and for a jury of Englishmen to be capable of acting thus. If you think, as reasonable men, you cannot possibly act on Sullivan's statement, possibly or probably there will be a failure of justice, but responsibility for that failure does not rest upon you or upon me. It is occasioned by the present state of the law."

The Counsel for the defence did not address the jury and the Recorder summed up.

The jury at 1-45 p.m. acquitted the accused Thorpe.

The jury added a 'rider' as follows:—"The evidence proves clearly that a crime of rape was committed by a number of men of the West Kent Regiment. We exceedingly regret that sufficient evidence is not forthcoming to convict the guilty parties. The jury unanimously endorse the remarks made by the learned Recorder and the Government Advocate regretting that the evidence of Major Morse was not brought to the notice of the prosecution earlier."

The second case against the West Kents' accused will be called on Tuesday next, when no doubt the Crown will state what course they intend to pursue.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

SINCE my last letter we have been a good deal fed up with garden parties, theatricals and concerts, and there are more in prospect.

The Poona Closed Meeting came off on Saturday, 26th. It seemed to me that the Poona public did not turn up in much force, but the improvements that have lately been made in the paddock, stands, and ring would in any case prevent the place from being crowded. Public opinion was in favour of hot favourites, and for once was not far out. In the first race, the Welter Stakes, there were only four starters Medowra, steered by Captain Young, was considered a certainty, and started at 2 to 5. At the turn it was easy to see he had it all his own way, and cantered in as he liked; weights, however, were found to be not quite correct, and the race was handed over to Atlas Moth. In the Cantonment Stakes Muskerry started as hot favourite, and, well-ridden by Captain Conran, secured first place, close followed by Sandy. The Pony Steeplechase was between Lady Lily and Novelty. Novelty showed the way as far as the third jump, when she ran out; being brought back she soon came up with Lady Lily, and made a good race of it. Taking the last jump almost together, they raced down the straight, Novelty being hard ridden, whilst Lady Lily was able to take it easy, and won by four lengths. In the Horse Hurdles Medowra again scored an easy victory. Primus started as favourite for the Novice Stakes; taking the lead from the third furlong, he was never headed, and won by 2 1-2 lengths. A field of ten turned out for the Polo Scurry. Loyalist was the most fancied; but did not justify expectations. Sheen, a rank outsider, starting at 8 to 1, came out at the distance and rushed in 3 lengths ahead of Goat Moth.

The band of the Royal Scots played during the afternoon; the weather was lovely, the Shropshires had a tent on the lawn, and hospitality was dispensed in their most hospitable manner. Altogether it was a very pleasant little meeting.

Don't you think it was rather ambitious of the Poona Amatuer Dramatic Club to put Pinero's well-known farce, "The Magistrate," on the boards? Well, they did, and on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th, nearly every one who is any one behaved in a generous manner, and trooped off to see it. There was considerably more seeing than hearing, for the ladies and gentlemen of the company did not speak up. In the first scene, where Mr. Mayne as Cis Farringdon is flirting with his music mistress, Miss Beatie Tomlinson, we could hear nothing. Mr. Wildes did his part as Mr. Posket well. Mrs. Lambert as Mrs. Posket was highly successful. Mrs. Mardall, evidently an old hand at the game, made a most attractive Charlotte, and acted well. Her love scenes with Captain Horace Vale (Major Legh) were particularly creditable. The second act, so full of humour, and teeming with jokes, fell decidedly flat, and was received in stolid silence by the audience. There was barely a smile even when the Police were announced, and Mr. Posket, hiding himself hurriedly under the table, finds himself unexpectedly beside his wife, who has also taken refuge there. Mr. Morgan, as a Metropolitan Policeman, was capital. Mr. Laing, as Proprietor of the Hotel, and Captain Pollard, as the French waiter, were also good, and even elicited a laugh from the chilly audience. On the whole I think I may safely say that the piece was rather beyond the powers of the Poona amateurs, and, if instead of attempting such things they would turn their attention in the direction of a burlesque, a little dancing, and singing, and a chorus of pretty girls (easier said than done!), I am sure it would go down and be well appreciated.

But things in Poona are of the high class order this year,—they generally are more or less. Poona has always had a good reputation, and, as one might say, "been well brought up." People are easily shocked too. One lady explained, the other day, that a comic song she had heard at the Gymkhana would not have been allowed in a music hall at home. I wondered which music hall she frequented. Anyhow it is seldom one finds a lady out here who is so in the "know" that she can tell us what would be allowed or disallowed at a music hall. We had a concert at the Gymkhana Club, I forget when, but it was not long ago. It was a very high class, tip-top concert. Only the very best of the musical set were asked to sing and play, and all the songs were French, and German, and Italian, and all the languages that songs are 'built' in except English, good old English. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie played a long violin solo, which was enthusiastically encored, for even the uninitiated can appreciate what is really good. A comic song, innocent of any comic ingredient, as far as we could make out, was received with courteous patience. Mr. Duncan's song, which wound up the evening and which was really very funny, brought down the house and was twice encored.

Mr. and Mrs. Pottinger's 'At Home' on the 31st was quite one of the smartest entertainments we have been bidden to this season. The garden was beautifully illuminated with innumerable colored lamps hung all over the trees, and many others nestled cosily amongst the flower-beds. The fernery was particularly pretty, lighted and arranged with true artistic skill, the gravel paths were matted and dimly lighted, and chairs in couples, on close friendly terms, were dotted about in all directions. An excellent programme of music was gone through in the drawing room, Mr. and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs Searle, Major Wood, Mrs. Edgerley, and other talented musicians and vocalists, taking part.

Another pleasant 'At Home' was given by Sir Robert and Lady Low at "Magdala House." The drawing room was arranged as a theatre with a small stage at one end, and we were treated to some first rate music, after which Miss Adams and Mr. Greyson acted a short piece, the title of which I forget, but the plot was a simple, homely, little, misunderstanding between a newly-married couple, who, after a good deal of argument, reading of letters, and general beating about the bush, kiss and make it up,—only the curtain fell a little too soon,—we did not see the kiss.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 1st September, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	137	117
Karachi	2	0
Poona (including Cantonment)	1,348	1,086
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	1	1
Kaira	62	51
Broach	40	21
Surat	65	66
Thana	103	72
Khandeish	49	36
Nasik	800	565
Poona (excluding City)	441	315
Satara	348	236
Sholapur	60	41
Ahmednagar	230	179
Kolaba	0	1
Ratnagiri	17	14
Belgaum	737	494
Dharwar	203	163
Bijapur	120	85
Hyderabad (Sind)	70	61
Political Agencies.		
Kolhapur	640	538
Cutch	48	39
Rewa Kantha	13	13
Baroda territory	48	25
Sachin	1	1
Janjira	1	0
Aundh	25	19
Bhor	5	4
Savanur	7	7
Total	5,648	4,263
Week ending August 25	4,899	3,684
Total to date	294,861	232,385

The following districts or political agencies have been free from plague during the week:—Panch Mahals, Kanara, Karachi (excluding City), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, and Akalkot.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS *vs.* ROYAL ARTILLERY.

LAST evening a match between the Rovers and a scratch team, representing the 13th and 26th R. A., was played on the Cooperage Ground before a large number of spectators. The game was fast and interesting, and in the first half the teams put in two goals each. Cheeseman and Fisher scored for the Rovers, and Lieut. Blaythwaite and Gunner Evans registered the goals for the military. In the second period play continued even, and neither side was able to add to the score. The game, therefore, ended in a draw of two goals each.

OUR ARMED STRENGTH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The *Times* of the 15th August last has the following article by a military correspondent:—

Deceptive as figures usually are, they are seldom more misleading than when they relate to armed strength, and especially to that class of armed strength which is represented by land forces in the colonies. The factors which enter into the calculation of a nation's ability to assert itself at short notice in a distant country, even when the latter is under its own rule, are so numerous and perplexing that even for an expert it is difficult to arrive at an estimate with which another expert could not find fault. To take a single illustration. It is always possible that in the colonies one battalion will largely out number another simply by reason of its comparative immunity from some prevailing epidemic, against which pluck and science alike are powerless to prevent a serious diminution in fighting efficiency. At home, and to some extent in India, corps proceeding on active service can be made up to given strength in various ways. But in South Africa a battalion is just what its sick-list makes it out to be, and as colonial sick lists are not readily available here for purposes even of official calculations, it would be foolish to attempt exactly to estimate the fighting strength, more especially of the British troops available in South Africa for immediate service.

At the same time it is a satisfactory reflection that in respect of the following approximations the probability is that in the majority of cases the figures given are rather under, than over, the actual mark. It is not only the natural tendency of the British soldier to keep out of hospital when there is a prospect of active service, which supports this proposition. There is also to be taken into consideration the fact that for many months past the military authorities have had in full view the possibility of trouble in South Africa, and that consequently much of the weeding out and hardening process, which the local garrison might have been compelled to undergo in the immediate future, was carried out some time ago. It is to the point in this connexion to recall the fact that, at the end of last year, a notable series of mobilization "manœuvres" was carried out at the Cape, the troops being treated for seven days exactly as though on service. The experiment succeeded admirably and a number of valuable lessons were learnt in regard to marching order, kit, and mobilization war equipment generally. In Natal too the garrison has had recent opportunities of testing its readiness for active service, and may be assumed to be in pretty hard condition.

Before going into details it will be instructive to institute a comparison between the British garrison in South Africa at the beginning of the year and the same garrison at the present moment. On January 1, 1899, there were in South Africa two regiments of Cavalry, three Field Batteries, one Mountain Battery, two companies of Garrison Artillery, one company of Royal Engineers and six and-a-half Battalions of Infantry. To-day there are two regiments of Cavalry, three Field Batteries, one Mountain Battery, three companies of Garrison Artillery, four companies of Royal Engineers, six and-a-half Battalions of Infantry, two detachments of the Army Service Corps, two detachments of the Army Ordance Corps and two detachments of the Royal Army Medical Corps. There are also actually under orders for South Africa at the present moment two more Field Batteries and two more Battalions of Infantry.

If the British Corps now at the Cape and in Natal were ordered to make an immediate and simultaneous return of their effective fighting strength, a total of about 10,000 must probably be arrived at.

With regard to distribution it will be convenient to discuss our armed strength in South Africa under three heads—(1) Natal, (2) Cape Colony and (3) Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. In the army list, of course, the Cape comes before Natal and the headquarters staff at Cape Town is on a higher scale than it is at Maritzburg. The forces in Cape Colony are commanded by a Lieutenant-General, those in Natal by a Brigadier-General with temporary rank as Major-General. But in the event of war with the Transvaal, not only would Natal become an immediate theatre of vigorous operations, but very possibly the decisive blow would be eventually struck from that side. Natal itself has taken the initiative in asking that its garrison should be strengthened, and at this moment has considerably more British troops within its borders than Cape Colony.

The British Corps now in Natal are the 5th Lancers and 18th Hussars; the 13th, 67th and 69th, Batteries, Royal Field Artillery; No. 10 Battery, Mountain Division; 7th (Field) company, 8th (Railway) company, 23rd (Field) company, and a detachment of the 29th (Fortress) company, Royal Engineers; the 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment; 1st Leicestershire, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, and 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and detachments of the Army Service Corps; Royal Army Medical Corps, and Army Ordnance Corps. The three stations ordinarily garrisoned by British troops are Pietermaritzburg, LadySmith, and Eshowe, but a recent despatch indicates the possible formation of a new camp in the vicinity of Laing's Nek. The Volunteer force of Natal is "partially paid," and consists of about 1,550 of all ranks, all Europeans, distributed among a Naval Corps of 90 men, between 800 and 900 Mounted Riflemen, a Field Battery, and an infantry Battalion. There is also an Armed and Mounted Police Force numbering 550 Europeans fully equipped and available for field service. Military training is compulsory on all boys over ten years attending the Government schools, and there are about 2,000 youngsters organized in cadet corps. At this moment there must be over 6,000 British Regular troops and at least 2,000 European Police and Volunteers available for service in Natal.

The British garrison of Cape Colony includes the following Regular troops:—Nos. 14 and 23 companies, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery; 29th (Fortress) Company, Royal Engineers; 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, 2nd Royal Berkshire, and four companies of the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry; and detachments of the Army Service, Royal Army Medical, and Ordnance Corps. The Cape Mounted Rifles by the latest returns were 1,015 strong, and the Cape Police 1,911. There are also 44 Volunteer Corps and Mounted-Rifle Corps numbering about 7,000 men with 11 guns.

In the Bechuanaland Protectorate, there is a division of the British South Africa Police, with ten officers, and 130 rank and file, and a force of native police with four officers, these troops being stationed in small detachments at various places in the Protectorate.

It is practically impossible to estimate the military resources of Rhodesia, but there is no question that they are considerable, the population of Bulawayo being approximately 5,000, and that Salisbury approximately 2,000, and of these a large proportion not only carries arms but knows how to use them. Within the last few days the Government authorities at Buluwayo have been enlisting men and forming a large camp three miles from the town. Colonel Baden-Powell, who recently went out to South Africa on special service, is said to have already organized a useful corps, which there is talk of bringing down to Mafeking or some other point close to the Transvaal border.

Besides the above-mentioned forces, which at a moderate computation, would provide a total armed strength of some 10,000 Regular British troops and an equal number of well-armed police and volunteers, a naval brigade could, and, if trouble arises, doubtless, will be organized from the Cape Squadron and pushed forward to the frontier at very short notice.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fasnaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	4	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	1	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	13
Total	17	9	72
Total plague deaths to date	47,526	41,[illegible]	
Same date, last year, 1898.	31	22	126

THE PRATAPGAD PLOT.

INCITING TO DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SATARA, SEPT. 4.

TO-DAY, before Mr. S. Padamjee, Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, Anant Vinayak Puranik was placed on his trial under sections 116 and 395, Indian Penal Code, charged with having abetted the offence of dacoity by inciting men to commit such acts.

Mr. Bhad Kamkar, Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, and Messrs. R. P. Karandikar, N. K. Agashe, and Dossabhoy M. Bardi, pleaders, appeared for the accused. Messrs. Pirosha Mancharjee, Vishnu Sitaram Sonor, and Nagesh Pandorang Bhide acted as assessors to help the Court.

Mr. Karandikar, for the accused, contended that the charge was vague or imperfect, in that it did not specify who the persons abetted were, but the objection was over-ruled.

The Public Prosecutor, in opening the case, said that the accused went about the district and was seen in company with Govind, Gopala, Dasrya, Maya, who are notorious thieves. He gave some of them clothes and induced them to join him to commit offences.

Mahadu bin Raghu Ramoshi, the first witness, who resided at Bhatamwadi in Koregaum Taluka, which is about 1½ miles from Koregaum, said that twelve months ago last May he saw accused at the foot of Vardhangad. Witness had been there for the purpose of investigating a dacoity committed at Ghotwadi. Five days afterwards he saw the accused in the Gojai Temple at Bhogaiwadi. Accused placed before him a big pot containing water and asked him to swear by it that he would not disclose anything that he would speak to him later on. He did not take the oath, but asked accused to say what he had to say. He then told him to collect about 20 Ramoshies, because he intended to carry on depredations and commit dacoities on the side of Mahableshwar. He said he had been searching for all the run-aways. Witness said "I can't do anything." The other man said "If you collect men I shall give money to them. You have all my help." But witness repeated that he could not do anything. Accused then asked him to swear to be quiet over this; but he did not take the oath. He went to Hava Maula and told him what had happened. In his own mind witness thought that this was a Police dodge. About a year after this occurrence in the last Ashar, he was called by the Satara police and he told him what had happened.

Govinda Satea, aged 60, said that Tatya, Fakira, Bhawjee were his relations. He went to see them and saw Shastribava, the accused there. He came to them to ask for money. Tatya told him that he would return his money when Tatya's tobacco was sold. Tatya subsequently said to witness "He is not asking for money *bona fide*. He asks men for dacoity."

Accused came to witness at Shapore 6 months after with Vithu Nikam, and asked: "Is there Tatya of Kesi." He repied "No". They then went away, but Fakira returned and said "Tatya, my money has served my purpose." Witness said "I do not know what you say". Witness remembered having been asked to collect men for dacoity and he replied "No."

Dasraya bin Tatya, aged 26. Mang by caste who appeared in chains, testified that he saw the accused at Chikhali in Fakirya's house. Accused said "I have collected 200 men and wish to collect 200 more. We then shall go to Pratapgad. We 400 shall attack Pratapgad and then (laughter) go to the Bangalow of the Governor at Poona. After doing this Tilak (laughter) is to be released and then we shall establish our kingdom." (laughter) Fakirya said "Don't say anything of the kind, because we Mangs are not to do such things and if sirkar knows this they will beat us." Then accused asked Fakirya to pay his money back for one rumal. The amount mentioned was Rs. 28. Fakirya said "I shall pay you back the amount when Tatya came home."

Dattaram Govindbhai, aged 24, deposed that accused once accompanied him to Wabad. On the way back accused said "I want 10,000 rupees." Witness asked what for? and he said "I have to collect men and loot the treasury at Mahabaleswar, and have to kill European logs. I want to collect men for this purpose and so I want money." I said "You are mad, you eat opium. I won't give you money and don't speak of such matters to me."

Daitatraya Waman, aged 30, by caste Brahim, said accused asked him if he could collect 5 or 10 men, He replied "I cannot do it." He did not ask why the men were required. Ganesh Chintaman Kulkerni corroborated the evidence of the last witness and the Court adjourned till tomorrow.

MUNICIPAL POWERS IN MOFUSSIL TOWNS.

PROPOSED ENLARGED POWERS.

IN the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated Monday, there appears the text of a bill for the better management of municipal affairs in mofussil towns and cities, which is to be introduced on a subsequent date. The Statement of Objects and Reasons is appended:—

The experience gained and progress effected since the passing of Act II of 1884 have shown that in several important respects the powers conferred upon Municipalities are insufficient to enable them to carry out their duties efficiently, and for some years past leading Municipalities have brought to notice the necessity of amending the law in various respects. It is therefore proposed to enlarge the power of Municipalities under proper safeguards and at the same time to consolidate the existing law now contained in the two Acts VI of 1873 and II of 1884. The following are the principal changes proposed:—

(*a*) The distinction between city and town Municipalities which was abolished by Act II of 1884 has been revived in part, as large cities in which scientific systems of sewerage and water-supply have been, or are in the course of being, introduced necessarily require a more elaborate municipal organization than towns with small populations and resources, and their executive has been found to require special powers. Provision has therefore been made to enable city Municipalities to appoint a Chief Executive Officer (and, if necessary, a Health Officer and an Engineer) with extensive responsibilities, subordinate to the Municipality, and the Governor in Council is to be empowered, when he considers it necessary owing to the importance or size of a city Municipality, to call upon the Municipality to appoint such an officer on pay sufficient for the duties he will fulfill who shall not be removeable without the sanction of Government. The authority conferred by Act VI of 1873 upon all Municipalities to delegate powers to their officers, as for example, to prosecute for breach of bye-laws, has also been revived, as the restriction of such powers to the general body of the Municipality or to committees has been found to conduce to great delay and inconvenience in the administration of the law.

Provision has also been made for the better defining of the powers of the President as Head of the Executive; for appointing Vice-Presidents in all cases; for the appointment of ex-officio Presidents, who are needed in the case of small Municipalities; and for specifying the extent of the jurisdiction of the managing committee, which, in all district Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, is the principal working body.

(*b*) Serious difficulties have been experienced in the collection of municipal revenues, as under the present law an application to a Magistrate must be made in every case of default and it has been decided that the Magistrate may try the issue whether the tax demanded has been regularly imposed or not. The provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act have therefore been followed conferring additional powers of recovery, and also permitting an appeal as at present conditionally on the amount of the tax claimed being deposited first.

(*c*) Powers have been taken to enable Municipalities to exercise better control over the construction of new buildings, which the experience of the recent epidemic has shown to be necessary, especially in regard to their ventilation, and facilities have been provided to enable houses to be connected with drainage or water-works or their condition rendered more sanitary by structural improvements, without loss to the municipality, at the same time enabling the owners of houses to pay by easy instalments for the improvements.

(*d*) Provision have been inserted to define more clearly the conduct of municipal elections, to prevent such elections being declared void for technical informalities, and to prevent corruption at elections.

(*e*) The existing powers of the Municipalities have been enlarged to enable them, with the sanction of Government, the better to cope with outbreaks of epidemic diseases.

(*f*) Discretionary power has been given to Municipalities to meet expenditure upon Magistrates' Courts and Police, as some Municipalities occasionally require special magisterial assistance to dispose of purely municipal work, and the entertainment of Police as guards and watchmen for municipal properties is also occasionally required.

(*g*) It is doubtful how far the existing law empowers Municipalities in Gujarat to drain and repair roads in 'pols' or enclosed courts. Provision has been made for dealing with such cases.

(*h*) The opportunity has been taken of conferring on the Commissioner of the Division, powers heretofore reserved for Government, in local matters which a Commissioner is quite competent to deal with.

(*i*) A useful chapter has been borrowed from the Punjab Municipal Act, empowering the Government to levy rates in small places not sufficiently advanced for municipal institutions the proceeds of which will

be devoted to the same objects as those for which municipal taxation is raised. Funds can then be provided for the better support of schools, now dependent entirely upon Provincial revenues and Local Funds, or small sanitary works can be undertaken for which the resources of the Committees created by the Village Sanitation Act are inadequate. The introduction of municipal institutions into some of the small towns was attempted a few years ago with the above objects in view, but the experiment was abandoned, as municipal machinery was found unsuitable and too expensive.

Other detailed amendments found by experience to be necessary have been provided, many of which are taken from Municipal Acts in force in the City of Bombay or other provinces of India, or from the Public Health Act.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY.

DR. SORAB NARIMAN has addressed the following letter to the Government of Bombay on the subject of the Improvement of the City :—

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General (Plague) Department.

Sir,—Having read in the papers that the Bombay Improvement Trust has forwarded for the sanction of Government a scheme for the re-housing of the poor of Nagpada, I beg to submit the following remarks for the consideration of Government.

1. The proposed density of the population, viz., about 500 per acre is in my estimation abnormally high. All European public health authorities are agreed that for a healthy town the average density should not exceed 100 per acre in any square mile, and that it should not exceed 200 per acre for any particular smaller area. It is an established fact that the general mortality is greatly reduced by lessening the over-crowding in any particular district of a large town, I may quote only two familiar examples—

(a). The great reduction of mortality in Brighton after opening out the Old Stein district.

(b). The great reduction of mortality (if I believe right from 54 per mille per annum to 33) in Calcutta after pulling down the most congested part and making Harrison Road, which is quite straight, about 2 1-2 miles long and 75 feet wide all throughout.

Again we have noticed in the last three plague epidemics in Bombay that the most congested districts, as Mandvi and Oomarkhadi, suffer the most, and the least congested districts as South Fort and Walkeshwar suffer the least.

For the above reasons I respectfully ask Government to give this matter due consideration, and not to sanction any scheme where the proposed density of the population per acre is above 200.

2. The proposed superficial space, viz., 40 square feet per adult is too littte, considering that it is to be used for all purposes (sleeping, living and cooking). No doubt, the byelaws sanctioned by the English Local Government Board permit 30 square feet floor space per adult in sleeping rooms in common lodging houses, but it is on condition that there are separate kitchens, dining rooms, etc., and that the sleeping rooms are unoccupied in the day time between 10 and 6.

As regards plague it is a distinct advantage to induce people to sleep on bedsteads or cots instead of lying on the floor of the rooms; for the floor is often infected with plague-poison by rats. This can only be done by allowing them little more floor-space. In the proposed rooms 12 by 10 by 10, it is impossible to have a fire-place, to keep cooking utensils, to keep boxes, to have dining space and also space for bedsteads for three persons.

3. In my opinion all the new Bombay Improvement Trust buildings ought to have flat roofs, as most buildings have in Calcutta and a few buildings in Bombay, Fort South, so as to induce other people to make flat roofs in their new buildings. While on special plague duty in Oomerkhadi, Bombay, I was struck by the extraordinary number of plague cases occurring in rooms directly under sloping open-tiled roofs. In large tenement houses with fairly ventilated and not over-crowded rooms almost all cases occurred in attic rooms. In keeping statistics I found that in Dongri district over 50 per cent. of the cases were in rooms directly under roof. I gave out this fact at the meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society, in February 1898, where the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Health Officer and other leading medical men were present. Since then, at my suggestion, the Oomerkhadi Voluntary Plague Search Committee kept notes about the cases detected by them and found 14 out of 25 cases in rooms directly under sloping roofs (report published in the "Times of India" and "Bombay Gazette" about the end of April 1898). In Calcutta in wards 5 and 6, which are most congested with densities about 211 and 150 per acre respectively, I found 16 out of 26 plague cases in rooms directly under sloping roofs.

Besides, in houses for working people, flat roofs with staircase leading to them are very desirable, as they can be used as recreation ground for children, place for drying clothes, and as open-air sitting space for inmates. Hoping to be excused for the trouble, I am, etc.,

SORAB NARIMAN, M. D.

General Department,
Bombay Castle, 20th August, 1899.

To Dr. Sorab Nariman.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 16th June last, I am directed to infom you that the suggestions therein made have been duly considered by Government in connection with the question regarding the construction of dwellings for the poorer and working classes provided for in the First Nagpada Improvement Scheme.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) R. B. STEWART.
Acting Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co.'s Cotton circular dated Hongkong August 18, says :—In the commencement of the period under review the market ran almost into the same groove as reported in our last. Thereafter owing to news of rain having fallen in India, the tenor of the market became quiet, and a slight lull was noticeable, restricting sales. At the latter end, the want of rain in India referred to in our last is reported to have been further accentuated which led to the assumption that agricultural prospects in India must be of a gloomy nature and hence the cotton growing districts would render a poor account of themselves consequent on the failure of the monsoon. Meteorological observations in India are reported to point towards a period of drought and dry weather. Mid-Uplands is also advised to have moved up 3-32d. Under these circumstances holders naturally evinced no very great anxiety to quit unless at higher rates, as the raw commodity as well as the manufactured stuff have considerably hardened in India. The business that has transpired has been mostly of a speculative nature under a rise of dols. 1-2 to dols. 2. Some Chinese merchants regarding the sittion tas uncertain are not operating freely, in consequence sales have not mounted to a high figure and sum up 7,000 bales as under :—

2,000 bales of	No.	20	sold at dols.	77	to dols.	85	and dols.	87
550	,,	,,	16	,,	71	,,	80	,,	90
1,000	,,	,,	12	,,	65	,,	75		
3,325	,,	,,	10	,,	61	,,	75	..	82
75	,,	,,	8	,,	60	,,	68		
50	,,	,,	6	,,	61	,,	64		

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 16,776 bales and shipment coastwise and northwards of about 2,500 bales—at about 52,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day Rs. 147 1-2 wire and Rs. 148 on demand.

Japanese Spinings have changed hands to the extent of 1,500 bales at dols. 86 to dols. 87 1-2 for twenties, and dols. 84 to dols. 85 1-2 for sixteens respectively.

Advices from Shanghai have again been favourable. Reports of very firm markets in Bombay for Cotton and Cotton Yarn made importers assume a firm attitude which compelled buyers to enhance their ideas and a rise of 1-2 to 3-4 tael was established in Nos. 16 and 10 on last rates. No. 20 did not participate in that rise but a moderate business was put through at previous quotations. Latterly, further strong news coming to hand a speculative feeling sprung up and a further rise of tael 1-2 to 1 took place in lower counts. At the close there is a lull in the market for actual demand as prices current are rather high. Sales to the extent of 8,000 bales have transpired as follows :—

1,500 bales of	No.	20	sold at	Tls. 59.50	to	64.50
1,300	,,	,,	16	,,	,, 58.20	,,	63
300	,,	,,	12	,,	,, 56.75	,,	58.75
4,600	,,	,,	10	,,	,, 60.30	..	56·57
300	,,	,,	6	,,	,, 50.50		

leaving unsold stocks at 22,000 bales. Exchange on India as on the 14th inst., has been advised at Rs. 202 3-4 wire and Rs. 203 1-4 post.

Japanese and Local Mills have been fairly enquired for at hardening rates. 25,000 bales of each have changed ownership during the past fortnight.

Jap. No 20 at Tls 63.75 to 65.50	Local No 10 at Tls 60.61 and		
,, ,, 16 ,, 64.75 ,, 64.50	,, ,, 12 ,,	60 75	.. 61.61
	,, ,, 14 ,,	63	,, 66
	,, ,, 16 ,,	67	,, 68

In Japan, the brokers having eased themselves of their holdings, the market became steady, latterly news having come to hand of there being rain in India a drop of one Yen was established, followed by a recovery of half a Yen. Prices of No. 20 are quoted Yens 80 to 81 and of No. 16, Yens 79 to 80. Latest telegraphic advices report the tenor of the market to be very firm as millers are not able to sell for delivery before November. Consequently No. 20 is quoted as high as Yens 82.

LIQUOR TRADE IN THE PUNJAB.

THERE have been some changes of importance in the Punjab excise system during the last two years. Some time ago the number of Government *abkaries* (*i. e.* enclosures within which the native dealer is licensed to distil spirit) was largely reduced. This measure, it seems, made supervision easier, but it carried no corresponding advantage to the public. The speculators who bought up the monopoly of vend also absorbed all the still licenses, and as there were fewer centres of distillation, they had a much tighter hold of the market. The produce of their stills seems to have been from the first a very evil compound—a fact which they themselves perhaps realised, for we are told that they invariably subjected it to a thorough watering before introducing it to their customers. During the last two years, however, an uniform still head duty has been levied on all classes of spirit produced in India, and European capital has consequently been enable to compete with the native distiller. Distilleries equipped with modern machinery, and for the most part under European management, have been started at Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Multan, while an existing distillery in the Gurdaspur distict has been extended. We gather, however, that the distillers have found it difficult to break into the ring fence created by the combination (to which we have alluded above) of the monopolies of vend and distillation in the same hands, and they are clamouring for the closure of existing *abkaris*. The Local Government has, we think, exercise a justifiable caution in hesitating to close those on a wholesale scale, for though there is no doubt of the superior quality and cheapness of the new liquor, it is by no means certain that the local Stiggins would accept it as a good substitute for the old. However, the Punjab Government has apparently satisfied itself on this point, for it announces that it will, subject to certain safe-guards, " consider proposals for furthering the new policy." As the new distilleries have a plant capable of turning out enough spirit (without counting the supplies derived from the Rosa Company in the N.-W. Provinces) to satisfy the recorded demand of the Province three or four times over, they are likely to suffer from a somewhat restricted market unless they can increase the demand. But the Commissioner of excise points out that 40,000 persons, drinking at the moderate rate of a bottle a week, would account for the whole recorded consumption of the Punjab, and it is very certain that there must be more than that number of consumers of liquor in a population of 20 milions. The figures point to a very large illicit distillation, and the remedy indicated by the Commissioner is increased preventive establishment. We would add, for our own part, " an cheaper liquor." As long as the still head duty and vend license fees are as high as they are now illicit distillation will be difficult to prevent.

For the rest, we would merely take leave to observe that the Punjabi vendor of liquor or opium must be a much-vexed person. We should hesitate to attempt even to chronicle minor changes in excise rules and regulations which have taken place during the last three years, and excise administration in the Punjab might not ineptly be described as a game of literary skittles. You put up a rule or a license form one year, and knock it down the next. The Report itself might not unjustly be used to point the moral of Lord Curzon's tale regarding the cacœthes *scribendi*. It takes 48 pages of letter-press and 63 of Returns to describe the collection of 24 lakhs of excise revenue: and the Report is prefaced by *two* Reviews of considerable length—one by the Financial Commissioner and the other by the Local Government. The fact discloses a wealth of literary resource on which the Province is to be congratulated.—*Pioneer*.

RIOTS IN IRELAND.

LONDONDERRY was on Sunday in a state of much excitement. A succession of disorderly scenes occurred in the streets, culminating in the reading of the Riot Act, baton charges by the constabulary, and numerous serious assaults. On Saturday the Protestant party celebrated the anniversary of the relief of Derry. Thousands of sympathisers gathered from the surrounding counties, and arches were erected over the thoroughfares in the loyalist quarters. The proceedings passed off quietly. On Sunday an excursion of 400 members of the Hood '98 Club came in from Belfast. The magistrates, anticipating disturbances, brought in 100 extra police on Saturday night. The force met the excursionists at the railway station and refused to allow them to walk through the city, and escorted them to one of the outdistricts. Later, however, a local Nationalist band, which had turned out to meet the excursionists, marched playing through the streets. Large crowds then collected at various points, and much sharp stone-throwing was exchanged. The Salvation Army Hall, lying between the two opposing mobs, was seriously damaged front and rear, and a large drapery establishment was likewise injured by the Nationalist crowd, their missiles being thrown at a crowd assembled to protect an Orange arch. At this stage the Riot Act was read. A small body of police being cut off in Orange Street was attacked apparently by both sides. A sergeant named Mills was severely cut on the head by a bottle, and was removed to the hospital. The staffs of two chemists' shops, together with the local constabulary surgeon, were kept busy all the afternoon dressing wounds caused chiefly by the thrown bottles. The mayor, apprehending a still more serious outbreak when the excursionists returned on their way to the railway station, requisitioned the military, whereupon the entire garrison turned out to assist the police. The Nationalist band, which marched through the city, was attacked on crossing the bridge on the way to the Waterside District, and their drums were broken. Eight constables were more or less seriously injured. Detective Boyd was knocked down by a crowd and badly beaten. He states that he would have been killed had it not been for the intervention of Father Doherty who stood over him and ordered the rioters back. In the vicinity of the railway station on the departure of the excursionists there was a scene of great excitement. The police made repeated baton charges, and several men were badly cut one being taken to the infirmary with a fractured skull. After the departure of the train the local rioters continued their attack on the police. There was a sharp renewal of the rioting on the 14th, the police being selected for the special attention of the mob, who attacked them fiercely with stones. A policeman and a civilian were removed to the infirmary suffering from wounds inflicted by one of the rioters with a razor. The crowds were only dispersed after several charges by the police.

Scenes of considerable excitement were witnessed on Sunday night in College Square and the vicinity of the Great Northern Railway Station, Belfast, on the arrival of the James Hood'98 Club, United Irish League, from Derry. Long before the arrival of the train a large crowd had assembled about the railway station. There was also a strong force of police present. As the time drew near for the arrival of the train the police lined up and kept the people from approaching too near the station. Shortly after ten o'clock the train bearing the Nationalist contingent arrived, and a procession, headed by the Mandeville band, was formed. The processionists marched as far as the Cooke Memorial, when the band struck up a tune. The police immediately told them to stop playing, which request the bandsmen complied with. On seeing the police approach the band some members of the crowd, evidently under the impression that a charge was about to be made, ran off, and much confusion ensued. A stone was thrown, whereupon the police charged the crowd and batoned the people. The crowd was forced into King Street, where further stone-throwing was indulged in. The police made a second baton charge, pursuing the crowd in various directions. During the charge the window of a shop was broken The police ultimately succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Several establishments belonging to Protestant traders were attacked by crowds late at night. Very determined efforts were made on the 14th in Belfast in the Nationalist districts of Mill Street and Dives Street to renew the disturbances. A most wanton attack was made on the police, who were stoned unmercifully. The windows in some licensed houses were smashed a second time. Assistance was telephoned for, and a district inspector with a force of constabulary were despatched to the scene. On arrival they charged the mob, who disappeared up side streets and into the yards of houses. Volleys of stones were then thrown at the police, and a second reinforcement had to be sent for. The disturbance lasted for a considerable time, and peace was not restored until after midnight. The rioting was resumed on the 15th in the Nationalist quarter, and for a time matters looked very serious. After nine o'clock desperate stone-throwing began in Mill Street, a number of the lamps were turned out by the mob. This seemed to be the signal for the beginning of a general disturbance. A large stone was hurled at a policeman and struck a lad who was engaged in conversation with him. Stones were also thrown from windows at the corner of North Queen Street. At this time but few police were on duty in the locality, and word was conveyed to Glengall Street barracks. Reinforcements were despatched, several charges were made, and the mob was chased up Mill Street into Dives Street. Large crowds ran through Smithfield and came down as far as Royal Avenue in the centre of the city. Several arrests were made. About half an hour later matters assumed a still more serious aspect. Windows in several houses were smashed, about 100 police were then despatched on cars to the scene of the rioting, and after a time the mob was driven away. Large bodies of police were stationed in the disturbed quarter up till midnight.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE first half of what may be termed the Northern tour of the open champion, Harry Vardon, has proved quite a triumphal procession for the Ganton man. He has been called upon to meet four of the leading lights of Scottish professional golf, and all the advantage in local knowledge on the side of the Caledonians has availed the latter little. Particularly was this the case with Scott, of Elie, who suffered a crushing defeat by 10 up with 9 to play. Kinnell, however, appears to have made the best fight, as on the 36 holes he was only two holes down at the end of the game, but on the other hand, he never looked like winning. In fact, he once stood 6 down with only 8 holes to play. Fernie made a respectable show. It does seem peculiar to make such a remark in connection with this professional over Troon. A year or two ago nothing under absolute victory would have satisfied Fernie's supporters, and notwithstanding his defects by Park and Vardon he still can claim a remarkable record over his home course. But matches against Vardon must be looked upon from a different standpoint from those with other players, and taking this into consideration Fernie may be said not to have disgraced himself, as he at all events made the semblance of a fight with the champion, a fact which many others have failed to do in the past. Yesterday, Bernard Sayers had to knuckle under to the all-conquering champion. The match was played over the course of the Luffness New Club, near Gullane, but the little North Berwick professional was outclassed from the first, being no fewer than six holes to the bad at the conclusion of the first round. Afterwards, Sayers did better for a time, and when they turned in the second round was only 2 holes down, Vardon then settled the matter, and won by 5 up and 3 to play.

The final match of the tour, over St. Andrews, where Vardon is to attempt the feat of playing the best ball of Messrs. J. E. Laidlay and Leslie Balfour-Melville has every prospect of proving the most interesting of the series. A few years ago the suggestion that any professional would successfully emerge from such a herculean effort would have been ridiculed, but then we knew not Vardon and his wondrous ways. There are not lacking people who are confident that the champion will prove equal to the self-imposed task, heavy though it be. Naturally a great deal depends on what may be termed the luck of the combination, for after all the element of luck is a greater factor in this form of game than in any other. Messrs. Laidlay and Balfour-Melville may play excellent golf—may even almost hold the champion individually—but still have to suffer defeat. On the other hand, the champion may prove infinitely superior to either of the amateurs individually, but, nevertheless, be considerably in arrears against the combination of the couple. However, it should prove an exceptionally interesting match—in fact, one of the most interesting of recent years. With fortune on their side, the amateurs may severely defeat the champion, but I think they will certainly require that useful commodity on their side if they are to do it.

The open tournament of the Royal North Devon Club scarcely received the support from the professional element that might have been anticipated, but in these days of mammoth prizes it naturally requires special inducements to draw the support of the leading lights. In the early eighties the North Devon Club held a tournament on somewhat similar lines to that of last week, and nearly every player of note entered the list. Then, however tournaments were few and far between, and, aside and apart from any question of finance, the professionals were only too pleased to grasp the opportunity of trying their mettle against players the deeds of whom they often heard of but seldom had an opportunity of witnessing. Times have changed, however and any player with pretensions to class has abundant opportunities of meeting his confreres, either in exhibition matches or in tournaments. In addition to this, however, Westward Ho labours under the disadvantage of being inaccessible, and there can be no doubt that this fact materially affected the strength of the entry. Numerically the list was satis factory, but it was chiefly made up of unknown players and although the absence of so many of the well-known cracks gave the younger generation an opportunity of placing their feet on the lower rung of the ladder of fame, at all events they did not avail them selves of it, and eventually two comparative veterans Braid and Rowe, found themselves fighting for premier honours.

Apart from any question of personality—although Rowe is popular, and deservedly so, wherever, he goes—The success of an old Westward Ho boy would naturally be very much to the liking of the members of the promoting club, particularly after the unexpected fall of Taylor in the preliminary rounds. Whether his knowledge of the course from boyhood's days was of any material advantage to the Ashdown Forest professional is an open question as he has long been absent from the scenes of his childhood. From my experience of the Westward Ho course, I should certainly say that it does not favour local knowledge to any marked degree, whilst it certainly lends itself to the exceptional powers of driving which Braid undoubtedly possesses. That the Romford pro. was no quite in his best form the approximate score of 84 placed to his credit in the final round certainly serves to prove. But Rowe accomplished all that was asked of him, and did it handsomely. Following on his success at Mid-Surrey in the spring, the present can certainly be termed the best year the old Westward Ho boy has had during his career. It may not be that Rowe is actually playing finer golf than in previous years; he has long had an excellent private reputation and has accomplished some wonderful performances on his home course at Forest Row. His success is probably more due to increased experience, and the natural confidence gained thereby.

The "Kashmir" Cup, an open competition contested on similar lines to the well known St. George's Challenge Vase at Sandwich, was played previous to the professional tournament, and ended in a narrow victory for Mr. Prideaux Brune by the narrow margin of one stroke over Mr. P. Winterscale, the aggregate scores being 172 and 173, figures which compare unfavourably with those returned on the following day by Taylor and Braid in the professional competition.

Mr. Horace Hutchinson must have been playing in quite his old form last week in the summer meeting of the Ashdown Forest Club, as he twice reduced the medal record of the course. Previously this had stood at 75, but on the second day of the meeting Mr. Hutchinson lowered it to 72; whilst on the third day, apparently not satisfied with his previous efforts, he completed the course in the abnormally low total of 70, or two under an average of fours. It is twelve years since Mr. Hutchinson gained his second and last success in the amateur championship. Since that time he has unfortunately suffered from ill-health, and has not taken quite so prominent a part in representative contests as might have been expected from his great reputation. But to the golfing career of a first-class exponent of the game, there is apparently no limit and as an example we can quote the case of that fine all round athlete Mr. Balfour-Melville. As Mr. Hutchinson has not yet attained the age at which Mr Melville gained championship honours in 1895, there appears no reason why Mr. Hutchinson should not follow in the footsteps of the distinguised St. Andrews amateur, as, judging by his performance ast week, his hand has lost none of its cunning.

The scoring on the second day of the summer meeting of the Lytham and St. Annes Club on Monday last was on the whole infinitely superior to that displayed on the Saturday, but this can be accounted for in some manner, as Monday might be termed almost an ideal day for golf, whilst on the preceding day the conditions were far from ideal—particularly in connection with the St. Annes course, were a southerly or south easterly wind makes the outward half—undoubtedly the more difficult portion of the course—very trying indeed. It is as open question whether Mr. Ball's score of 77 on the Saturday was not superior to his return of 75 on Monday, and judging by the net returns on both days, such would appear to be the case, for whereas he finished second on the list on the opening day he had to be content with a tie for third place on Monday. Following Mr. Ball came Mr. Marsden Withington, who is to be congratulated on his score of 79, probably the most meritorious return in his golfing career. After his success in the tournament for the Captain's Cup, it would appear that Mr. Withington is playing better golf than he has ever done. In the handicap results Mr. Withington tied with Mr. J. J. Brickhill with 78 net, and these two players divided the first and second sweepstakes.

One of the most remarkable performances during the holiday meetings was that of Mr. Frank Wilson at Chester. On the first day of the meeting, at the first time of asking, he tied for the scratch medal with Mr. G. H. Reynolds—a golfer who has had rather a monopoly of these honours during the past few years—with a score of 84. On playing off the tie, however, Mr. Wilson ran clean away from his opponent, finishing with a fine score of 76, which, it may be mentioned included an eight to the 10th hole. This was a performance far ahead of anything he has previously accomplished. By the way, judging from the returns in Monday's competition, it would appear that the handicaps of the Chester Club require overhauling, as the winner of the Yerburgh Challenge Cup won by no fewer than six strokes with the extraordinary low aggregate for the two rounds of 145. In addition to winning the handicap prize, Mr. Conway had the credit of returning the lowest gross aggregate, a rather unusual occurrence for a player enjoying a handicap of twelve strokes. It may be mentioned that Mr. Conway had given an indication of what might happen on the Monday, by returning a score of 87 in the scratch competition on the Saturday.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, August 18.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

The *Indian Spectator* thinks that the best wishes of the people of India will follow Lord George Hamilton in his retirement—Lord George, who has been the *bete noir* of a large majority of the native journals. Our contemporary says : Lord George Hamilton feels the weight of thirty years of public life and would like to rest. On the whole, His Lordship has been a not unsympathetic Secretary of State for India. To a certain extent, he has been spoiled by the ill-timed egotism of Sir Henry Fowler. The best wishes of the people of India, will we are sure, follow him in his retirement.

THE TELEGRAPH PRESS MESSAGES BILL.

The *Indian Spectator* is "glad to learn that the Telegraph Press Messages Bill has been postponed to the Calcutta Session of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Lord Curzon has acted generously in deferring so far to public feeling. When the Bill comes to be considered again, if it comes to be considered at all we trust that there will be a reduction of the duration of copyright on the principles we have indicated as also an abrogation of the clauses relating to comment."

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

Regarding the dreaded famine, the *Rast Goftar* says :—From day to day the situation grows worse and the certainty of a famine has passed beyond the shadow of a doubt. Government is fully alive to the situation, and already Relief Camps have been started at various places in the Presidency, including Tanna. Evidences of the scarcity are to be seen in the streets of Bombay, in the numbers of poor people who have already begun to flock into the metropolis from Guzerat.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The *Indian Spectator*, speaking of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, asks the Bengal and the Supreme Governments to stay their hands. Our contemporary remarks :—The Calcutta Municipal Bill is still waiting to be passed. The Select Committee appointed to amend the Bill, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, has done its work as well as it could. Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjee and Apcar have placed on record very able minutes of dissent, which, to our mind, constitute an unanswerable criticism of the suggestions of the Government at Simla. It almost seems as if the authorities had resolved to thrust this measure on the public in defiance of every principal of reason and justice. We would once more earnestly impress on the Government of India as well as that of Bengal, to stay their hands for the time being, if they cannot make further concessions which will go some way towards reconciling the Indian ratepayers of Calcutta to the measure. The country is passing through a crisis of unparalleled magnitude. Statesmanship consists in refraining from all available causes of irritation and discontent.

MR. MANIBHAI ON THE VERNACULARS.

The *Gujerati*, in a review of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai's able Memorandum on our Vernaculars observes :—The Memorandum affords one more testimony to the increasing interest that is now being felt in the development of our vernaculars. Mr. Manibhai is well known for his acute intelligence and has had wide experience of the past and the present systems of elementary instruction in this presidency and in Cutch and Baroda. He is a diligent student of current problems, and his present Memorandum shows with what patience and industry he has collected and studied varied materials on which it is based. The question as to whether vernaculars should be recognised as a part of the University curriculum and to what extent has led to a good deal of controversy on the subject. Mr. Manibhai is anxious not to mix it up with the question he has handled in his own Memorandum. What he aims at is improvement in the course of studies leading up to the Matriculation examination, and for purposes in no way connected with the present system of collegiate instruction.

Mr. Manibhai has brought together in a hand shape some of the weightiest considerations that can be urged in favour of reforming the existing system. We are glad his Memorandum has already elicited favourable comments, and his suggestions met with approval in certain quarters. It is permissible to hope that it will lead to some practical steps being taken in the direction recommended by him.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes :—One of those champions of the cause of the vernaculars, moderate in their enthusiasm, cool in their judgment and eminently practical in their suggestions, is Dewan Baha for Manibhai Jasbhai. His recent useful memorandum on "Our Vernaculars" is not so much a patriotic lament on the present degraded state of the vernaculars as an irresistible appeal in behalf of the vernaculars as the fit and natural media of what is called secondary education. The learned Dewan is not very ambitious. He does not endeavour to exaggerate the importance of vernacular literature so as to press the introduction of the vernaculars in the university curriculum. Far from reviving the late controversies on that subject, the Dewan Bahadur only aims at suggesting through his compact memorandum several improvements in the school curriculum up to the Matriculation standard.

SOCRATIC METHOD IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The *Gujarati* complains of the uninforming character of the answers given to interpellations in the Legislative Council; and remarks : A contemporary complains because of the Socratic method followed by some of the non-official councillors in their interpellations. It is, however, admitted that the answers that Government give are not sufficiently informing. Now the real question is whether the so-called Socratic method stands in the relation of cause or effect to the laconic barrenness of the replies. In our opinion the former is the inevitable effect of the system that is being carefully cultivated with a view to make official answers as little informing as possible. Our contemporary has more than once rightly re-echoed the complaint of the native press that official secrecy is responsible for good many misunderstandings and misconceptions in this country.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states :—Any one who has eyes to read and brains to understand the report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be instinctively prompted to ask the question "What after all is the earthly use of the wanton interpellations?" We call the procedure a great farce, a befooling, an infatuating process and that we see is the opinion of the public Press.

THE LATE PROFESSOR PETERSON.

Most of the native journals speak in terms of high praise of the good qualities of the late Professor. The *Indian Spectator* states :—Many words are not needed to express the loss which Bombay has suffered in the death of Dr. Peter Peterson. His sympathy for the people was as genuine as his scholarship in Sanskrit. Had it been less diffuse, perhaps, it might have been of more practical benefit to those whom he wished so much to serve. But of the reality of his love of India there can be no stronger proof than that he sacrificed his professional prospects again and again to advance the interests of her sons. It is a serious loss, nowadays when there are so few Englishmen who look upon India as anything but an Imperial possession, that we have incurred, of so warm-hearted and well-tried a friend as the deceased Professor.

The *Gujerati* writes :—Dr. Peterson's untimely death will be widely mourned in this presidency. He was a gifted English scholar with a remarkably happy faculty of exquisite expression and with a deep insight into English literature. As a translator from Sanscrit or Latin into English, it may be said that he was without a rival, when he had once entered into the heart of a passage. As a writer, he wrote with a charm all his own, and as a speaker, his sweet voice, fine presence, critical acumen, gentle humour and correct insight never failed to win for his views the sympathy of his audience.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks :—Besides being a great Sanskritist, Dr. Peterson was an eminent English scholar, and it would be no exaggeration to say that his facile pen had perhaps hardly an equal in the Bombay Presidency. As a professor he was known to be a true friend of his students who will now sadly miss the chastening influence of his noble personality and the benefits of his sound scholarship. In him the Elphinstone College has lost one more of those brilliant professors who did credit to her name in the past, and who are now fast disappearing, and the city has lost a prominent and really able citizen.

The *Rast Goftar* has it :—In him the world loses a brilliant scholar. As an Orientalist he ranked very high, and would no doubt, had he lived, have filled the Sanscrit chair vacated in consequence of the death of Professor Monier Williams. Gifted with a rare command of the English language, and feeling a keen interest in the affairs of the city, and in Indian politics, Dr. Peterson contributed largely to the Anglo-Indian Press. He was a broad-minded Scotchman without any prejudice against the native, for whom he was ever ready to take up the cudgels in the columns of the public press.

The *Native Opinion* writes :—In the late Dr. Peter Peterson, Bombay has probably lost the last of that noble race of cultured Anglo-Indians of the old type who had innate smpathy for the hopes and asipirations of the children of the soil they had chosen as the field for their life's labours, and whose interest in the welfare of their adopted bretheren was too firmly based to be shaken by any event short of death. For the period of a generation and a half, did Dr. Peterson live in India and work amongst us, doing his utmost, in a number of capacities private and public, which it was the privilege of his genius to worthily fill, to raise Indians, no less morally and politically, than intellectually and to obtain for them the recognition due to a race of highest ancient traditions and untold potentiality for advance in the future.

The *Indu Prakash* says :—The premature death of Dr. Peterson will be regretted by all sections of the Bombay community. The leading trait in his character was sympathy, which revealed itself, no less in his liberal views than in the little acts of kindness for which his numerous pupils will ever cherish his memory gratefully. Kind, genial, courteous, broadminded, and sympathetic, he had none of the hauteur and snobbism so characteristic of a certain section of the Anglo-Indian community. Probably, his Sanskrit studies enabled him to appreciate Indian character better.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 2.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 23rd Oct. 1899, visit Delhi, Jaipur, Udaipur, Ajmere, Mount Abu, Jodhpur, Bikanir, Deoli, Bundi, Kotah, Bhopal, Gwalior, Dholpur, Agra, Muttra, Brindaban, Dig, Bhurtpur, Cawnpur, Lucknow and Benares, and arrive in Calcutta on Monday, the 18th Dec 1899.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl is pleased to nominate the said M R Ry Panappakkam Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C I E, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regaultons only.

POLICE.

Consequent on the retirement from service of Mr H F Cotgrave, a Dist Supt of the 1st class, the following appointments are made in the Police of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts with effect from the 22nd July 1899, unless otherwise specified :—

Mr R Galloway, Dist Supt of the 2nd class, officiating in the 1st class, to be Dist Supt of the 1st class.

Mr F C Crawford, Dist Supt of the 3rd class and seconded for employment as Supt of Police, Railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's Territory, to be Dist Supt of Police of the 2nd class, but to remain seconded.

Mr J T B D Sewell, Dist Supt of the 3rd class, officiating in the 2nd class, to be Dist Supt of the 2nd class.

Mr F T Coode, Dist Supt of the 4th class, officiating in the 3rd class, to be Dist Supt of the 3rd class.

Mr A D Szczepanski, Dist Supt of the 5th class, to be Dist Supt of the 4th class.

Mr J C T Fairweather, Asst Supt of the 2nd class, to be Dist Supt of the 5th class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr Meredith Fitz-Walter Wren is appointed to be an Asst Supt of Police of the 2nd class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Veterinary-Lieut G K Walker, Asst Bacteriologist to the Govt of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the leave.

LAND-SURVEYS.

In supersession of Notification dated the 19th April 1899, the undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs, under the provisions of Article 739 (b) and note attached thereto, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Brevet-Major W J Bytheil, R E Offg Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, for seven months. Pension service 17th year, commenced 25th July, 1898.

Brevet-Major W. J. Bytheil, R. E. Depy Supt, 1st grade Survey of India Dept, is granted one month's leave in India in extension of that granted the 1st Sept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Lieut E A Hamilton, Indian Staff Crops, at Supernumerary Asst Commissioner in the Punjab, for twelve months. Pension service—ninth year, commenced 8th Nov, 1898.

Mr A L P Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough to officate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and is posted at Commissioner of Ajmer–Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut-Col C W Ravenshaw, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st (offg Resident of the 2nd) class, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Resident at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made with effect from the 15th Aug, 1899, vice Capt F D Grant, deceased :—Lieut C N Baker, I S C, 2nd Bengal Infy, to be Asst Military Accountant 1st class; and Capt E R Foord, I S C, 23rd Madras Infy, to be Asst Military Accountant, 2nd class.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The following appointment is made on the personal staff of Major-Genl Sir A Hunter, K C B, D S O, Commanding Quetta Dist :—Brevet-Major A J King, 2nd Batto, Royal Lancaster Regt, to be Adie-de-Camp.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Crops, are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Madras Command—Second-Lieuts—L S Whitchurch, and G W Hemans.

Bombay Command—Second-Lieut—N C Bannatyne.

NATIVE ARMY.

2nd Regt of Bo Lancers—Jemadar Thakur Bhur Singh appointed on probation in G G O No 849 of 1897, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 23rd March, 1897.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Genl Sir Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, K C B, V C Royal (late Madras) Engineers, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 25th July, 1899, vice General Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, K C S I, deceased.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col, whilst serving as regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—A C O'Donnell, 30th July, 1899.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col, whilst serving as regimental Commandants, Indian Army with effect from the 13th Aug 1899 :—T H Plumer, R H Light, and E C W Mackenzie-Kennedy.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—To be Lieut—Second-Lieut H H Bury.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Bombay.

Senior Asst Surgn and honorary Lieut Manoel Sapta Anna Caldeira to be Senior Asst Surgn, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to H. M's approval; First-class Asst Surgn, H. D Walker to be senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to H M's approval; Second class Asst Surgn Joseph Mariano Dias to be first class Asst Surgn; and Third-class Asst Surgn Lionel Scott to be second-class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 9th March 1899, consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surgn and honorary Capt J, B Maloney. Senior Asst Surgn and honorary Lieutenant Augustus Xavier Dias to be senior Asst Surgn, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to H. M's approval; First-class Asst Surgn Dominic Bernard Fonseca to be Senior Asst Surgn, with the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval. Second-class Assit Surgn A B Gardiner to be first class Asst Surg Third-class Asst Surg John Letwitch Lawrence to be second-class Asst Surg, with effect from the 17th March, 1899, consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surg and honorary Capt S Rebeiro.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Conductor Edwin Lean, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, to be Depy Asst Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval : Sub-Conductor Arthur B Lynch, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Conductor; Barrack Sergeants Frederick William Leason, Elijah Linnell and Henry Edward Lofts, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Conductors, supernumerary, and Sergt Nelson Copeman, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Conductor,—with effect from the 4th Aug 1899, vice Depy Asst Commissary and Honorary Lieut John Joseph Young, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

9th Regt of Madras Infy—Havildar Muhammad Mustane to be Jemadar vice Yakub Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 27th June 1899.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Behar Light Horse—Capt and Honorary Major Herbert Charles Spry, V D, resigns his commission.

Assam Valley Light Horse—Second-Lieut Charles Wickens Simkins to be Lieut, with effect from the 11th Sept 1898, vice Fisher, promoted.

2nd (Cadet) Battn, Calcutta Volr Rifles—Lieut Tom Seth Apcar resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st Aug 1899, and John Chalmers Vyse, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut, with effect from the 21th June 1899, vice Higgs, resigned.

East Coast Rifle Volrs—Capt W H Michael resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept, with effect from the date specified :—2nd-Lieut G J P Goodwin, R E, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade.

THE SALONICA ROUTE TO THE EAST.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Times* the following extract from a recent number of the *Neue Freie Presse* :—The idea of getting the Anglo-Indian traffic carried over the Vienna-Buda-Pesth route, which has been talked of for years, seems lately to have come to the front again. No doubt preference would be given to this route, as the time occupied by the Mediterranean passage might be shortened to an important extent, and by quickening the speed of trains between Ostend and Salonica the time hitherto occupied might be much shortened. To pass through the Canal occupies twenty to twenty-four hours, and this might be avoided by sending the mails to Alexandria (which occupies six hours less than to Port Said), and from Alexandria to Suez in, say, three to four hours by rail. By these means the Canal dues would be avoided. The time gained over the present route may be reckoned at from forty-eight to seventy two hours between London and Bombay. Should this plan be adopted it may be anticipated that not only would a large part of the French and German traffic be absorbed, but that it would be to Russia an advantage to use it, and the steam shipping companies would also pay increased attention to the Salonica-Alexandria route. To get the necessary train speed the permanent way would have to be strengthened east of the Hungarian frontier. This can be done by using the "Stossfangschiene" rail joint, which is known to most railway engineers and has been tested satisfactorily by many. The cost is proportionately not heavy, and this disappears, as the cost of maintenance of the permanent way is much reduced. The commercial importance of this question for Austria-Hungary causes one to hope that the interested parties will bring renewed vigilance to bear on it.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farrigdon Road, London, England.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (*Reuter*).—A telegram from General Otis of to-day's date states that he has captured letters from a high insurgent authority exhorting the inhabitants to hold out a little longer and declaring that European recognition will be granted by Aug. 31, and that the present United States Administration will be overthrown. Another cablegram from General Otis says :—"General McArthur's movement yesterday was very successful. It served to clear the country in the rear and to the left and right of the insurgents. He has advanced north to Calulet, six miles from San Fernando, whence he is now reconnoitring. His casualties were five killed and twenty-nine wounded. The movement was very difficult on account of mud and surface water. General McArthur reports that 100 insurgents were killed and 300 wounded. They were rapidly driven northward, and yesterday evening had apparently abandoned the Porac line, where they blew up the powder works."

New York, Aug. 11 (*Standard*).—The story that General Meritt will relieve General Otis is contradicted by the fact that General Meritt retires before the next dry season ends. General Otis will inevitably return some time, but he never stood higher in the favour of his superiors than now. They have resolved to give him a chance with an army which will not be under the orders of Congress and liable to be disbanded in the face of the enemy. The *Herald* praises the smoothness with which England has arranged the transport service for South Africa, and finds in it an argument for the transfer of the American Army transport service from the Army to the Navy Department.

Manila, Aug. 11 (*Laffan*).—Colonel Bell and three other officers and a sergeant entered Angeles last night, shouting as they charged with their pistols and routing sixty Filipinos, who supposed the Americans were in greater force. The insurgents rallied later, and Colonel Bell had to retire. Reports confirmed from Filipino sources give their losses in Wednesday's fighting as sixty killed and 200 wounded. They are short of ammunition.

The New York special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* telegraphed on Aug. 14 :—

Despatches to the *Herald* to-day from Ilo Ilo from a correspondent travelling extensively in the Archipelago report that all the islands except Silus are practically in a state of insurrection against the Americans and he predicts fighting all round when the rain is over. This state of the case is admitted to be substantially correct by the War and Navy Departments.

A Washington correspondent in the confidence of the Administration telegraphs that unofficial advices received by both branches of the service from the Philippines show that trouble is brewing in all the islands. The commanders of ships doing patrol duty find the natives everywhere hostile and usually armed.

I myself have seen a letter from an army officer at Ilo Ilo saying that he expected a big fight at the end of the rainy season.

This discouraging news comes at the sametime as an indication that the War Department is preparing to enlist more troops. Arrangements are being quietly made for officering five more regiments of Volunteers. General Miles proposes to raise, in addition, five regiments of negroes, presumably better able to resist the tropical climate.

Yet, with the outlook thus apparently gloomy, information reaches me that the Administration is more confident than ever that the trouble will all be over before December. As it is the State Department whence this inexplicable optimism issues, it is a fair inference that some important negotiations are on foot with the Filipino leaders. It is certain that the war is growing unpopular and even hateful, and Republicans are more than alarmed at the political consequences unless a speedy settlement, either by cannon or conciliation, is arrived at.

Manila, Aug. 16 (*Laffan*).—Colonel Smith, with ten companies of the 12th Infantry and two guns of Captain Kenly's battery, encountered 2,500 Filipinos strongly entrenched near Angeles this morning. The insurgents were routed after a sharp fight, and the Americans occupied the town They had two killed and twelve wounded. The insurgents' casualties are estimated at 200. Captain Anglum's company of the 12th Infantry drove 200 insurgents in front of them to Dolores, the Americans, having only one wounded in that advance.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FROM the report of the Colonial Secretary of the Falkland Islands for the past year it appears that the revenue, though small, has steadily increased in recent years, and amounted last year to 13,039*l*., of which the main items were rents, Customs, Post Office, and interest on investments. The increase in the revenue has been obtained without the imposition of fresh taxation. The expenditure was 14,278*l*. The total assets of the colony at the end of the year amounted to 66,782*l*., and the liabilities to 68,950*l*. The liabilities consist largely of deposits in the savings bank, which continue to increase yearly, but the proceeds of the sales of Crown lands, amounting to over 20,000*l*., are also included in the liabilities. The invested funds of the colony also show an increase year by year. The imports last year amounted to 72,987*l*. and the exports to 106,981*l*., being an increase in the former of nearly 20 per cent., and a decline in exports of nearly the same proportion. Eight-ninths of the imports are from the United Kingdom which also takes practically the whole of the exports Uruguay and Chile send the rest of the imports. In the West Falklands the Government provides two itinerant paid schoolmasters, who travel throughout the Islands from house to house where there are children, devoting so many days or weeks to one family before moving on to the next. "Their work is one of considerable difficulty and no little discouragement, but it is fully compensated for in the knowledge that education, hitherto impossible, is brought within the reach of all parents who desire it." The total population is 1,753, that of Stanley being 789, while the remainder is scattered among the sheep farms in the East and West Islands. The only direct commnication between the colony and England is by a German line of steamers, which is subsidised by the local Government.

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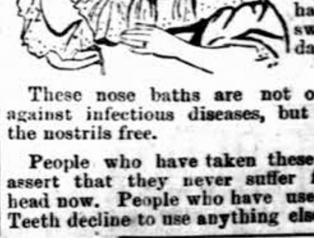
All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows :—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a level with the nostrils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or 3 times

The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities. As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.



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People who have taken these nose-baths daily, assert that they never suffer from colds in the head now. People who have used Odol for their Teeth decline to use anything else.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Morning Post* makes the suggestion that field and horse artillery cadets should be educated at Sandhurst with cavalry and infantry, while engineers and garrison artillery are to be prepared at Woolwich. The writer seems to be under the impression that the entrance examination for the R.M.A. settles the question of engineers, field batteries, and fort artillery, whereas it is the final examination only which fixes the order of merit, and it is the two years' training at Woolwich which enables the executive staff to form an opinion as to the suitability of the competing cadets for mounted and dismounted work respectively. If R.M.A. entrance marks alone are to determine the claim of boys for employment as field gunners, the R.H.A. may not improbably find themselves swamped by "stiolated doctrinaires" passed over to them *via* Sandhurst; while if high entrance marks compel the bestowal of R.E. and foot artillery commissions, then it is evident the struggle will be for those who desire field artillery employment, to come in as low down as possible, as in gymkhana donkey races, when the last past the post is considered the winner. To compete for Woolwich with the object of getting to Sandhurst is rather a roundabout way of ascertaining the relative physical as well as mental fitness of untried candidates for the highly technical work of the artillery, whether on horseback or on foot.

There is a consensus of Army opinion that the public schools provide some of the best, but not all the best, officers for the Army. All is too sweeping, because it would exclude the large majority of secondary schools which turn out as good scholars, athletes and gentlemen as the half-dozen well-known public schools in everybody's mouth. *Whitaker's Almanack* gives a list of nearly six hundred secondary schools, including Eton, Harrow, Winchester, etc., and the difficulty is to distinguish between those which now have and those which have not a valid title to the prefix "public," as that prefix is understood by the Army. To say that the private tutor and crammer, however good, cannot compete with the public school is misleading, for they more often assist than replace it. How many public schoolboys have failed once and twice even when going up direct, and only by the help of the coach or crammer have succeeded in their last effort?

A not uncommon experience is that a youngster goes up direct, makes a very fair score, qualifies even in the greater number of subjects, but is ploughed. At his second attempt, after another six months of his *alma mater*, he makes fewer marks than previously; frightened, he then goes to a crammer, and at his third and final try finds himself well up the list of successful candidates. It is not a crammer's victory, it is not a public school victory, but a combination of both. The school has given him the ordinary education and tone of an English gentleman, the crammer has shown him how to utilise that education and has also directed his studies towards those points which Burlington House declares the most essential for Army officers. If a system of nominations, coupled with a higher standard than formerly of qualification, now obtained, no doubt the old public schools would come out at the top; but with competition in force the grammar school is every whit as good a preparation as the highest in general estimation of all public schools—Eton to wit. Nevertheless throughout there is something wanting in that preparation when the objective is the Army, and this something the crammer alone seems able to supply. Eton, Winchester, Rugby and Westminster turn out the best of officers, and so do very many of the remaining five-hundred-and-ninety-six secondary educational establishments of *Whitaker's* list, none of them, however, without a fairly frequent recourse to the crammer. After all it is but following in the footsteps of the Universities and their private tutors, who successfully cram embryo wranglers and double firsts.

The advantages which the Navy possesses over the Army in up-to-dateness, are never more apparent than at the time of the Naval manœuvres. Theoretically, it would appear far more difficult to import realism into nautical manœuvring than into land operations, in which a mistake would not endanger a thousand lives, and a million-worth of machinery, but practically the case is the reverse. At any rate neither Salisbury Plain nor Wolmer Forest has ever supplied such absorbing reading for people interested in tactics as do the "Red" and "Blue" fleets whenever the Admiralty lets them loose for a week or so. Half the interest of course arises from the fact that a battleship, even when at play, is not a weapon to be lightly handled. Any one who has sailed on one in manœuvre time must have been struck by the contrast between the terrible earnestness of its officers and men, compared to the boredom too often apparent in a battalion of infantry at the same task. The explanation is obvious—naval manœuvres are infrequent, and there is always an element of danger in the very complicated unit of many thousand tons of iron afloat which represents the present day battleship.

The speed maintained by the division of cruiser sent forward by Sir C. Domvile to find and return to the "B" fleet with the convoy cannot be regarded as very satisfactory. Seven cruisers were detached for this service, viz., Europa, Argonaut, Gladiator, Vindictive, St. George, Diana, and Sappho. The last-named failed to maintain the moderate speed of 17·5 knots and had to rejoin the battle fleet; but the cause of this breakdown has not yet been explained. The point to note is the incapacity of the remaining six cruisers to maintain a higher speed than 17·5 knots. All of these vessels have a nominal speed of twenty knots or over, and should be able to maintain eighteen knots under natural draught. The service upon which they were engaged was of the utmost importance to the success of the "B" fleet, for it was essential to Sir C. Domvile's plans that these cruisers should reach the rendezvous of the convoy with the greatest expedition possible. The loss of nearly a knot in speed shows the difficulty, perhaps the impossibility, of obtaining the best results in newly commissioned ships. This, to be sure, is no new lesson, but it cannot be too often dwelt upon in view of the fact that the majority of our cruisers will be manned by raw crews at the outbreak of war. The dense volume of smoke which issued from the funnels of the new cruisers fitted with Belleville boilers is another defect to which attention has rightly been drawn by several correspondents afloat. The excessive smoke is attributed to two distinct causes, viz., the bad stoking of raw hands fresh to the ships, and the direct up-take from the combustion chambers. Complete combustion with this description of up-take is said to be impossible of attainment, but this is a point for the decision of the engineers.

In the current number of *Cassier's Magazine* the Hon. C. A. Parsons, the owner of the *Turbinia*, has an article on the development of the turbine and its application to naval purposes. He suggests the building of an unarmoured cruiser fitted with his invention, and hints that the construction of such a vessel will be attempted before long. The ship would be of 3,000 tons displacement, 450ft. length, 42ft. beam, and 14ft. maximum draught of water, carrying turbine engines and boilers of 120,000 maximum horsepower, the boilers being of the water-tube type arranged in two tiers. This vessel, he says, could steam economically at 16 knots speed, but would in emergency be capable of increasing her speed to 48 knots and maintaining this speed for three hours; or she could maintain a speed of 45 knots for eight hours. She would be difficult to hit with shot, and her speed being 18 knots greater than that of any locomotive torpedo, she could well take her chance in this respect. Mr. Parsons thinks that a few vessels of this kind would be a valuable addition to the Navy.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

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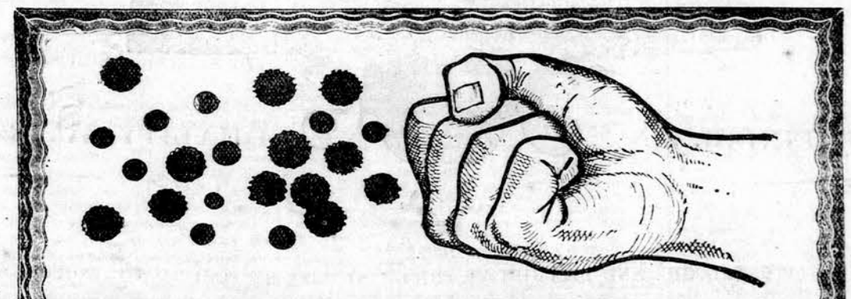
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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following pieces of freehold and leasehold land, buildings, Machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,399 square yards or thereabouts (of which 20,520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the mill machinery now lying and fixed thereon.
The machinery, etc., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines, now indicating about 425 I. H. P., by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 95 lbs. pressure per square inch by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop, machinery and tools, Willow Exhaust and Crichton scutching lap machine, carding engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and MacGregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbins and cop reels, fire service, and other accessories, etc., etc.
The mill consists of about 14,446 spindles in all, and they are in working order.
Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's Liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL ASHES.

Under instructions from the General Store-keeper G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Hydraulic Engine Shed, Wari Bunder.
A heap of English coal ashes, measuring about 154 cubic yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE-SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. Bennett and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8 Grants' Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved F P household furniture, rich carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, one mahogany sweet-toned square piano by Harold and Co., in very good order, table and hanging kerosine lamps, one Singer's sewing Machine (Nearly new) &c., &c., the property of J. M. BURNES, Esq.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1 30 P. M.

1 Handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 Second-hand palanquin office Shigram.
1 Strong-built glass fronted open quarters brougham.
1 Chest-nut arab, quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nakhoda Mahomed Alli Rogay's Bungalow, Chowpati, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as hall sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, large size pier glasses with tables, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12 lights hanging arcand lamps by "Tucker and Ness," one sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich large size hall brussels carpets, handsome cabinets, almyrs, and wardrobes with mirror glasses, rich table and hanging lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, one iron fire proof safe on stand, rich glass, crockery and plated wares, one iron cooking stove, grass and grain grinding cutting machines, &c., the property of NAWABZADA NUSRULLAKHAN, Barrister-at-law.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days, before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW BENGALPURA STREET.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioners appointed by the Decree of the High Court, dated the 17th March, 1899, in suit No. 140 of 1898 (wherein Fatmabai, widow of Syed Fazludin bin Syed Mohidin Hossein, and another, are plaintiffs, and Syed Hassan bin Syed Fazludin bin Mohidin Hossein, and others, are defendants. Messrs BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 16th inst, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property:—
All that piece or parcel of fazundari land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Bengalpura Street, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in breadth forty-four feet, in length thirty-nine feet or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under ward No. 3287, and Street No. 5064, and bounded on the north by the New Bengalpura Street, on the south be a thoroughfare, on the east by the property of Hawalai, daughter of Kazi Sab Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed, and on the west by a thoroughfare.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the plaintiffs, or to Mr. Fardunjee P. Pavri, Attorney for the first defendant, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th September, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Old Modikhana Street, advertised to take place to-day is postponed.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 8th Inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of terra cotta figures and busts, rich glass centre pieces, flower vases, Alabaster vases and table ornaments, travelling time pieces in leather cases, leather and plush goods, despatch boxes, brackets, plated ware, pier glasses, etc.
The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th Inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Dock Clock Tower, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano by Herbert, Singer's hand sewing machine with cover, books, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, etc., the property of Captain W. H. STRICKLAND.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 10th Inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Grant Road Railway Station, the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate Mahogany square piano by Rose, Persian carpets, oil pictures, table ornaments, lamps, etc, the property of the late C. TUDBALL, Esq., District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mrs. A. S. Gregory, consisting of laces, ribbons, fans, feathers, flowers, pieces of cotton and silk cloth, parasol, silver cloth brushes, scent bottles, dressing bag silver tea kettle, photo-frames, sugar basin, card cases, buckles, oyster spoons and forks, tray and cream-jug, ivory handle fish knives and forks, dessert spoons in case, leather writing case, ivory hair and cloth brushes, side saddle, palanquin clock in case, &c.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KAMATIPURA 11TH STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the Receiver appointed under the order of the High Court, dated 13th July 1899, made in Suit No. 672 of 1896 (Sadanand Raghunath and others vs. the Administrator-General of Bombay and another) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p.m:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 413 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Kamatipura 11th Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under E ward No. 2145, and Street Nos. 72 and 74, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 156, new Nos. 161-65, old Survey Nos. 4125 to 4128, and new Survey No. 6525, and bounded on the east by the house of Lingumabai, widow, on the west by the house of Baid Sayanna Poshate, on the north by the said Kamatipur, 11th Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the possession of the Administrator-General of Bombay and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardesir, attorneys for the Vendor, at their office, No. 47, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Bombay, 6th September, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Hurripersad Suntookram, and on account and at the risk of Roopjee Purdhan—
About 80 bales grey shirtings.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their Weekly Auction at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry articles—
A quantity of grey goods such as dhooties, shirtings, jaconets, &c.
On account of the underwriters—
A few dozens of damaged coloured socks.
On account and at the risk of Madhowjee Heerjee—
2 cases velvets.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 6th September, 1899

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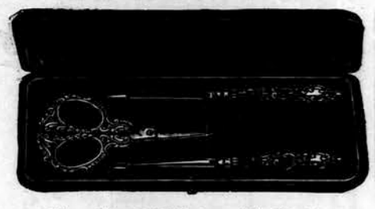
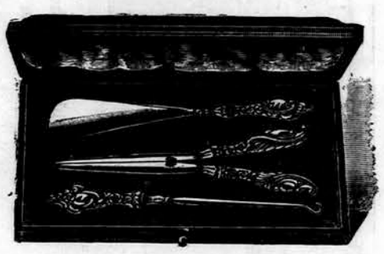


Silver Mounted Manicure Set, Rs. 24.



Silver Mounted Curling Tongs, Shoehorn and Button Hook, Rs. 30.

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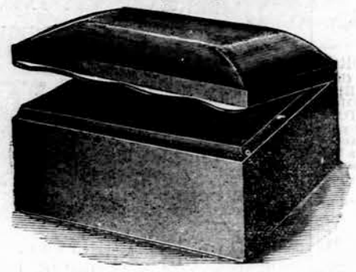

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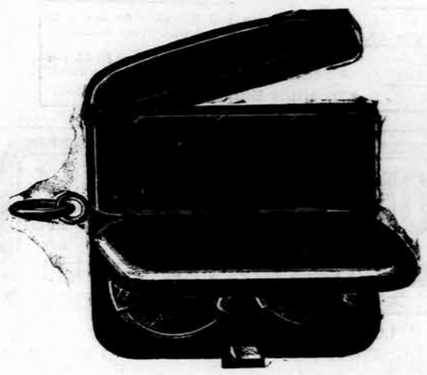

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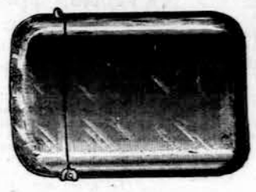

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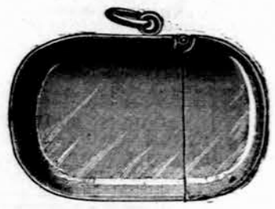

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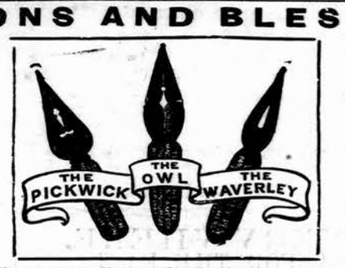

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